

Illinois U Library

The BULLETIN

OF THE
BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

CORRESPONDING MEMBER SCHOOLS

SCHOOL YEAR 1950-1951

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
DELEHANTY INSTITUTE, NEW YORK
GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
INSTITUTE OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
KANSAS STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND
APPLIED SCIENCE
NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
OHIO UNIVERSITY
OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
RICE INSTITUTE
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, NAVY PIER, CHICAGO
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND
UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, CANADA
ECOLE DES BEAUX ARTS DE MONTREAL, CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF DECORATORS
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
SOCIETY OF MURAL PAINTERS
SOCIETE DES ARCHITECTES DIPLOMES P.G.F.
NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY

SOCIETIES COOPERATING

THE BULLETIN OF THE
BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN
FEBRUARY 1951 VOL. XXVII NUMBER TWO SCHOOL YEAR 1950-1951

CONTENTS

ARCHITECTURE

JANUARY 9, 1951	GARDEN APARTMENTS - <u>TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA PRIZE</u> CLASS A PROBLEM II	PAGE 14
	A POSTAGE STAMP CLASS A SKETCH II	PAGE 17
	A PUBLIC SWIMMING POOL - <u>TILE COUNCIL OF AM. PRIZE</u> CLASS B SKETCH II	PAGE 19
JANUARY 11, 1951	A BUILDING FOR A GLASS DISTRIBUTOR - <u>KAYNEER PRIZE</u> CLASS B PROBLEM II	PAGE 21
	A SMALL POTTERY FACTORY CLASS C PROBLEM II	PAGE 26
FEBRUARY 3, 1951 SYRACUSE, N.Y.	A GEOGRAPHICAL LIBRARY <u>EMERSON PRIZE</u>	PAGE 29

PAGES IN THIS ISSUE #14 - 30

REPRODUCTIONS OF DESIGNS IN THIS ISSUE #18 - 40 (TOTAL OF 18 PLATES)

THE REPORTS OF THE JURY IN THE BULLETIN ARE PRESENTED AS AN UNOFFICIAL OPINION BY A MEMBER OF THE JURY DELEGATED FOR THIS PURPOSE, AND SHOULD NOT BE INTERPRETED AS THE COLLECTIVE OPINION OF THE JURY.

THE BULLETIN IS ISSUED BY THE BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN, 115 EAST 40TH ST., NEW YORK 16, N.Y. THE SUBSCRIPTION RATE TO THE BULLETIN WITHOUT REPRODUCTIONS IS \$2.00 FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR AND WITH REPRODUCTIONS \$25.00 FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR. SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE BULLETIN WITH REPRODUCTIONS MUST BE ENTERED BEFORE THE FIRST JUDGMENT OF THE SCHOOL YEAR, AFTER THAT DATE SUBSCRIBERS MUST PAY IN ADDITION, 30 CENTS FOR EACH PLATE THAT HAS BEEN ISSUED PRIOR TO PLACING HIS SUBSCRIPTION. SINGLE REPRODUCTIONS OF THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR WORK MAY BE PURCHASED AT 30 CENTS A PRINT; REPORTS OF PROBLEMS AT 15 CENTS EACH. FOREIGN POSTAGE TO OTHER COUNTRIES \$1.00.

SUBSCRIBERS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE NOTICE IMMEDIATELY OF ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

1950-1951—FIFTY-EIGHTH SCHOOL YEAR
115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

exercise any 5 weeks between:
october 23—december 23, 1950

judgment on or about:
january 10-14, 1951

class A, problem II: garden apartments tile council of america prize

ALFRED FELLHEIMER, NEW YORK, N. Y., the author, is a graduate of the University of Illinois School of Architecture, and senior member of the firm of Fellheimer and Wagner who, in association with Carl A. Vollmer, have designed a number of important Housing Projects based on their Pentagonal Plan. These include Farragut Houses and Albany Houses in Brooklyn, New York; Hempstead Houses and other large projects in Mount Vernon, White Plains and New Rochelle, New York.

INTRODUCTION

An Insurance Company, desiring to make a long-term investment in a sound housing project has acquired an option on a piece of shore front property. The site, in a suburb some thirty minutes distant by rail from a large metropolis, is within walking distance from the railroad station and shopping center. The property to the north and south on the opposite side of the shore road is zoned for residential building. This problem consists of developing the property with a group of Garden Apartments for tenants in the middle-income bracket.

Most investors have considered the tract, now occupied by a lumber yard and a boat repair yard, as undesirable for building purposes. The town at present owns the property and is anxious to clear it of the present unsightly occupancy. It has made an offer very favorable to the Insurance Company provided the architect can overcome the difficulties presented by the site with a solution that takes advantage of the steep gradients in a practical, attractive manner, observing at the same time the factors of livability, view, density, orientation, coverage, privacy and economics that will bring rentals within reach of a middle income group.

Modern techniques in planning, construction, operation and maintenance in large scale housing projects have made possible lower capital costs, leading to lower rentals and sounder long term investments. In many projects, including this one, the capital cost of the buildings and improvements is expected to be amortized over the long period of 50 years. Permanency of construction, employing fireproof materials of minimum maintenance requirements is therefore essential.

PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

1. The $7\frac{1}{4}$ acre plot is to provide for 350 dwelling units, the units to *average* not over 1000 square feet each in gross area, which shall include exterior walls, public circulation, stair or ramp halls, closets, shafts and partitions, excluding only cellar space. Maximum coverage of the property shall not exceed 30%, excluding sun

terraces, and no buildings shall come nearer than 10 feet to the property lines fronting on the shore road. Economic considerations will preclude any building units extending into or over the water.

2. The 350 dwelling units are to approximate closely a ratio of 50% four room apartments, 30% five room apartments and 20% three room apartments. The three room apartment will consist of a living room, dining space (provided with a window), kitchen, bedroom and bath. The room count on the four and five room apartments is made up with additional bedrooms but no extra baths. Dining space and bathroom while required for each apartment, do not figure in the room count. Living rooms shall have an area of 200 square feet, not less than 11'0" wide; dining spaces, 60 sq. ft.; kitchens 50 sq. ft.; main bedrooms, 145 sq. ft.; second and third bedrooms, 125 sq. ft. each. Each bedroom shall have a closet 4'0" wide by 2'0" deep. Each apartment shall have a 3'0" x 2'0" closet near the entrance, storage space for a perambulator and closets for the storage of linen and brooms. Inside bath are permissible. (Standardization of typical floor plans is suggested to effect economy in construction.)

3. It is desirable that the apartments be so oriented as to receive sunlight some part of the day the year round, and that a view of the water be afforded from some room in each apartment. All apartments are to have through ventilation or corner ventilation.

4. The building units are to vary from 2 to 6 stories with public circulation spaces kept at a minimum for savings of costs in construction and maintenance. The use of ramps up to 10% gradients should be considered in place of stairs, which would permit the handling of perambulators to and from the apartment units. Where ramps are not practicable, elevators will be necessary, with stops at all floors.

5. It is suggested that advantage be taken of the varying grades so that access to some of the six story buildings may be had at a median level, eliminating the use of elevators at these points. If ramps only are used in any of the units, no tenant shall be expected to walk up or down more than three stories.

6. The heights of typical apartments shall be 8'6" floor to floor. Cellar floors shall be 10'0" below the first floor level except the boiler room, which requires a 21'0" clear height. Cellars will contain laundries, storage space and other facilities for tenants and need not be shown in plan.

exercise any 5 weeks between:
October 23—December 23, 1950

judgment on or about:
January 10-14, 1951

Class A, problem II: garden apartments

tile council of america prize

terraces, and no buildings shall come nearer than 10 feet to the property lines fronting on the shore road. Economic considerations will preclude any building units extending into or over the water.

2. The 350 dwelling units are to approximate closely a ratio of 50% four room apartments, 30% five room apartments and 20% three room apartments. The three room apartment will consist of a living room, dining space (provided with a window), kitchen, bedroom and bath. The room count on the four and five room apartments is made up with additional bedrooms but no extra baths. Dining space and bathroom while required for each apartment, do not figure in the room count. Living rooms shall have an area of 300 square feet, not less than 11'0" wide; dining spaces, 60 sq. ft.; kitchens 50 sq. ft.; main bedrooms, 145 sq. ft.; second and third bedrooms, 125 sq. ft. Each bedroom shall have a closet 4'0" wide by 3'0" deep. Each apartment shall have a 3'0" x 3'0" closet near the entrance, storage space for a perambulator and closets for the storage of linen and brooms. Inside bath are permissible. (Standardization of typical floor plans is suggested to effect economy in construction.)

3. It is desirable that the apartments be so oriented as to receive sunlight some part of the day the year round, and that a view of the water be afforded from some room in each apartment. All apartments are to have through ventilation or cross ventilation.

4. The building units are to vary from 2 to 6 stories with public circulation spaces kept at a minimum for savings of costs in construction and maintenance. The use of ramps up to 10% gradients should be considered in place of stairs, which would permit the handling of perambulators to and from the apartment units. Where ramps are not practicable, elevators will be necessary with stops at all floors.

5. It is suggested that advantage be taken of the varying grades so that access to some of the six story buildings may be had at a median level, eliminating the use of elevators at these points. If ramps only are used in any of the units, no tenant shall be expected to walk up or down more than three stories.

6. The heights of typical apartments shall be 8'6" floor to floor. Cellar floors shall be 10'0" below the first floor level except the boiler room, which requires a 21'0" clear height. Cellars will contain laundries, storage space and other facilities for tenants and need not be shown in plan.

ALFRED FELLMEIER, NEW YORK, N. Y., the author, is a graduate of the University of Illinois School of Architecture, and senior member of the firm of Fellmeier and Wagner who, in association with Carl A. Vollmer, have designed a number of important housing projects based on their Pentagonal Plan. These include Tarrytown Houses and Albany Houses in Brooklyn, New York; Hempstead Houses and other large projects in Mount Vernon, White Plains and New Rochelle, New York.

INTRODUCTION

An Insurance Company, desiring to make a long-term investment in a sound housing project has acquired an option on a piece of shore front property. The site, in a suburb some thirty minutes distant by rail from a large metropolis, is within walking distance from the railroad station and shopping center. The property to the north and south on the opposite side of the shore road is zoned for residential building. This problem consists of developing the property with a group of Garden Apartments for tenants in the middle-income bracket.

Most investors have considered the tract, now occupied by a lumber yard and a boat repair yard, as undesirable for building purposes. The town at present owns the property and is anxious to clear it of the present unsightly occupancy. It has made an offer very favorable to the Insurance Company provided the architect can overcome the difficulties presented by the site with a solution that takes advantage of the steep gradients in a practical, attractive manner, observing at the same time the factors of livability, view, density, orientation, coverage, privacy and economics that will bring rentals within reach of a middle income group.

Modern techniques in planning, construction, operation and maintenance in large scale housing projects have made possible lower capital costs, leading to lower rentals and sounder long term investments. In many projects, including this one, the capital cost of the buildings and improvements is expected to be amortized over the long period of 50 years. Permanency of construction, employing fireproof materials of minimum maintenance requirements is therefore essential.

PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

1. The 7½ acre plot is to provide for 350 dwelling units, the units to average not over 1000 square feet each in gross area, which shall include exterior walls, public circulation, stair or ramp halls, closets, shafts and partitions, excluding only cellar space. Maximum coverage of the property shall not exceed 30%, excluding sun

THE COUNCIL OF AMERICA, an organization of The Manufacturers will award on this problem a first prize of \$100.00; a second prize of \$75.00; a third prize of \$50.00 and a fourth prize of \$25.00. Mandatory requirements and regulations governing this problem are stated in the Circular of Information of the Department of Architecture for the School Year 1950-1951. A copy will be sent on request.

1. The jury will wish to see a complete plan of a typical three-room apartment, a four-room apartment and a five-room apartment. They will also want to see how these apartments are combined on a typical floor with public corridors, stairs, ramps, elevators, etc. Since it has been left to the designer to determine just how the required number of 3, 4 and 5-room apartments are to be combined in building units, the number of required drawings to illustrate this is left to the designer, provided that they fully illustrate at least one each of the three types of derived apartments as well as their interrelation on a typical floor.

10. The sponsors of the project desire to provide under the management of the tenant group, modest facilities for bathing and swimming, including a small pier, float, beach and sun terraces. They also wish to provide storage space for small craft such as "Moth-Class" sail boats, outboard motorboats, canoes and related items which may be provided in the cellars of buildings nearest the shore line.

9. Garage space for about 350 cars should be provided either in cellars or under sun terraces, with direct access into the buildings. The use of open roadways tending to divide the property should be avoided insofar as possible, but access roads to each building and guest parking space should be provided.

8. The project will be heated by low-pressure steam from a central unit of three oil fired boilers, located in the cellar of one of the units. Each building will be provided with a hot water tank in the cellar, heated by steam from the central plant. Underground supply piping for steam will be extended to all the buildings from the central plant. A boiler stack from the boiler room, must extend 15'-20' above the main roof of the highest story unit.

7. Entrances to the buildings should be provided with a sheltering porch or portico with walls of glazed or unglazed tile for ease of cleaning. The walls of the public halls and of the ramps or stair halls should be similarly treated with glazed or unglazed tile.

6. The project will be heated by low-pressure steam from a central unit of three oil fired boilers, located in the cellar of one of the units. Each building will be provided with a hot water tank in the cellar, heated by steam from the central plant. Underground supply piping for steam will be extended to all the buildings from the central plant. A boiler stack from the boiler room, must extend 15'-20' above the main roof of the highest story unit.

5. Rendered perspective of a typical entrance at a large scale as can conveniently be accommodated on the sheet.

4. Elevation of one typical building unit from the ground to the highest parapet wall, showing the character of the design and the materials used. This elevation must be taken to include an entrance porch or portico. Elevation shall be at the scale of 1/8" to the foot.

3. Section through the center of the property from the waterline to the shore road at the scale of 1" equals 50'-0".

2. Plot plan indicating the arrangement of building units, roadways, terraces, entrances to garage space and other appearances. Building units shall be shown in block outline, with entrances indicated by arrows. Each block outline shall be identified by a letter and the number of stories it contains. Within the building units the outline only of the apartments that make it up shall be shown and spaces clearly labeled "3 rm.", "4 rm.", or "5 rm.". The recapitulation of building units and apartments by type, with totals and percentages, shall be shown in schedule form. Plot plan shall be at a scale of 1" equals 50'-0".

Bibliography
 "Apartment Houses,"
 By John H. Abel and Fred N. Severud
 Reinhold Publishing Corporation
 330 West 42nd Street, New York City
 "Architectural Forum,"
 January 1947 Issue
 "Fentress Apartment Building—Fellheimer,
 Wagner & Vollmer
 "Architectural Record,"
 November 1947 Issue
 "A Plan for Middle Income Rental Housing—
 Fellheimer, Wagner & Vollmer"

7. Entrances to the buildings should be provided with a sheltering porch or portico with walls of glazed or unglazed tile for ease of cleaning. The walls of the public halls and of the ramps or stair halls should be similarly treated with glazed or unglazed tile.

8. The project will be heated by low-pressure steam from a central unit of three oil fired boilers, located in the cellar of one of the units. Each building will be provided with a hot water tank in the cellar, heated by steam from the central plant. Underground supply piping for steam will be extended to all the buildings from the central plant. A boiler stack, from the boiler room, must extend 15'-20' above the main roof of the highest 6 story unit.

9. Garage space for about 350 cars should be provided either in cellars or under sun terraces, with direct access into the buildings. The use of open roadways tending to divide the property should be avoided insofar as possible, but access roads to each building and guest parking space should be provided.

10. The sponsors of the project desire to provide, under the management of the tenant group, modest facilities for bathing and swimming, including a small pier, float, beach and sun terraces. They also wish to provide storage space for small craft such as "Moth-Class" sail boats, outboard motorboats, canoes and related items, which may be provided in the cellars of buildings nearest the shore line.

REQUIRED: Sheet size 31" x 40"

1. The jury will wish to see a complete plan of a typical three-room apartment, a four-room apartment and a five-room apartment. They will also want to see how these apartments are combined on a typical floor with public corridors, stairs, ramps, elevators, etc. Since it has been left to the designer to determine just how the required number of 3, 4, and 5-room apartments are to be combined in building units, the number of required drawings to illustrate this is left to the designer, provided that they fully illustrate at least one each of the three types of required apartments as well as their interrelation on a typi-

cal floor. Drawings or drawings in this category to be at the scale of 1/8" to the foot.

2. Plot plan indicating the arrangement of building units, roadways, terraces, entrances to garage space and other appurtenances. Building units shall be shown in block outline, with entrances indicated by arrows. Each block outline shall be identified by a letter and the number of stories it contains. Within the building units the outline only of the apartments that make it up shall be shown and spaces clearly labeled "3 rm.", "4 rm.", or "5 rm." The recapitulation of building units and apartments by type, with totals and percentages, shall be shown in schedule form. Plot plan shall be at a scale of 1" equals 50'0".

3. Section through the center of the property from the waterline to the shore road at the scale of 1" equals 50'0".

4. Elevation of one typical building unit or a substantial portion of one typical building unit from the ground to the highest parapet wall, showing the character of the design and the materials used. This elevation must be taken to include an entrance porch or portico. Elevation shall be at the scale of 1/8" to the foot.

5. Rendered perspective of a typical entrance at as large a scale as can conveniently be accommodated on the sheet.

Bibliography

"Apartment Houses"

By—John H. Abel and Fred N. Severud
Reinhold Publishing Corporation
330 West 42nd Street, New York City

"Architectural Forum"

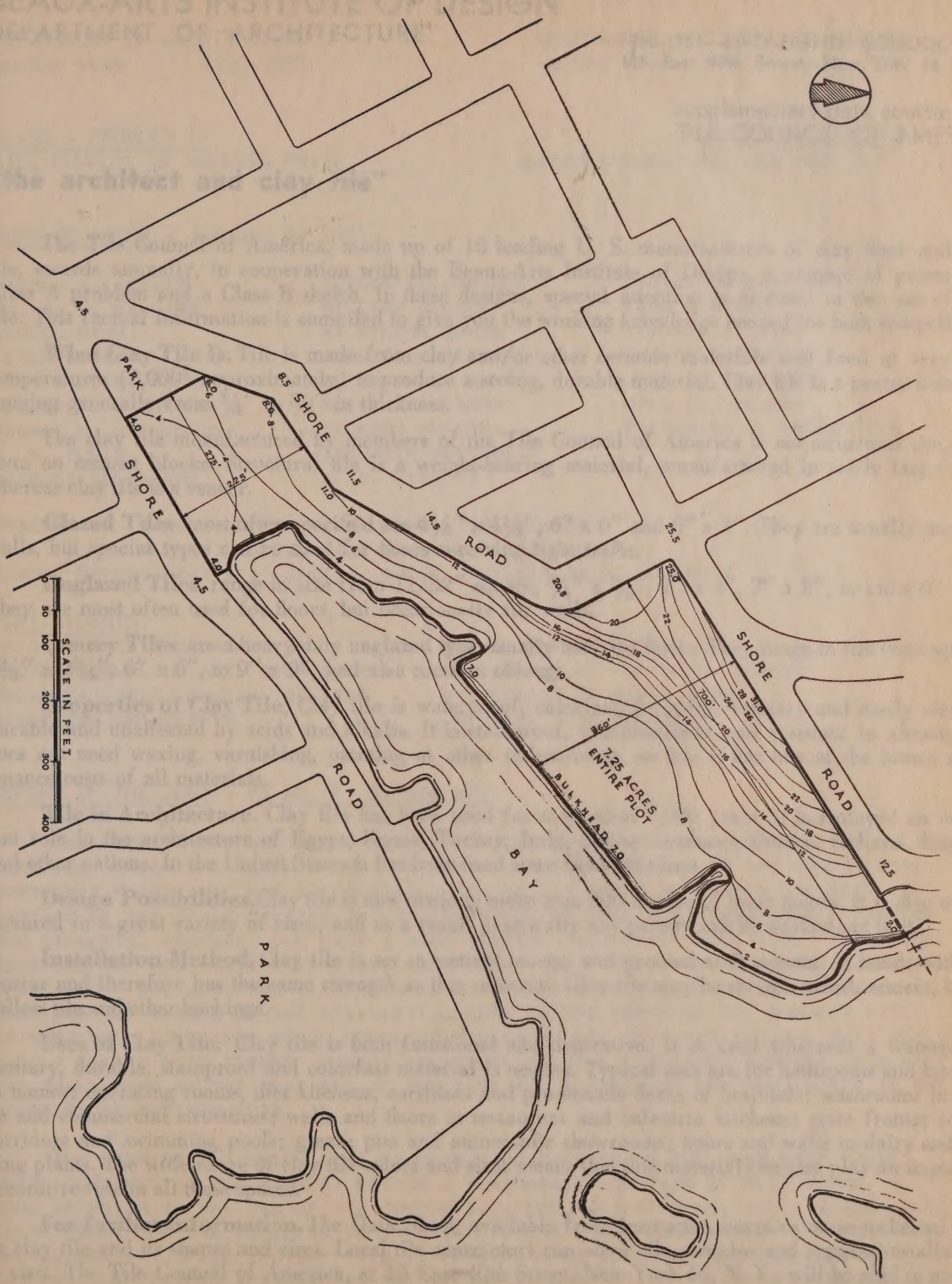
January 1947 Issue
Pentagonal Apartment Building—Fellheimer,
Wagner & Vollmer

"Architectural Record"

November 1947 Issue
A Plan for Middle Income Rental Housing—
Fellheimer, Wagner & Vollmer

Mandatory requirements and regulations governing this problem are stated in the Circular of Information of the Department of Architecture for the School Year 1950-1951. A copy will be sent on request.

The TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA, an organization of Tile Manufacturers will award on this problem a first prize of \$100.00; a second prize of \$75.00; a third prize of \$50.00 and a fourth prize of \$25.00.



5. Plans may indicate the arrangement of building units, showing entrances to garage space and other appurtenances. Building units shall be shown in plan view and the entrance indicated by arrows. Each building unit shall be identified by a letter and the number of the unit. Within the building units the various rooms and appurtenances that make it up shall be shown and given designations "3 rm.," "4 rm.," or "5 rm.," etc. The arrangement of building units and apartments shall be shown in plan view and percentage shall be shown in number notes. Plans shall be at a scale of 1" equal

[illegible]

typical entrance at as
may be accommodated on

and Fred N. Severad
Publishing Corporation
of Street, New York

Apartment Building—Hollheimer,

Q. A. 1947 issue
Tax for Middle Income People

are stated in the Circular of Informa-
1940-1951. A copy will be sent on request.

The 2nd Lecturers will award on this problem a prize of \$50.00 and a fourth prize of \$25.00.

supplementary data courtesy of
TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA

"the architect and clay tile"

The following material from the Drawing Department of the Safak Arts Institute of Design is intended to provide the student with the basic information necessary for the selection of tile for architectural purposes. It is not intended to be a complete treatise on the subject, but rather a guide to the selection of tile for architectural purposes.

Classification of Tile. Tile is a hard, non-flammable, non-toxic material which is used in a wide variety of applications. It is classified into three main groups: (1) floor tile, (2) wall tile, and (3) roof tile. Floor tile is used for floors and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes. Wall tile is used for walls and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes. Roof tile is used for roofs and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes.

The tile is a hard, non-flammable, non-toxic material which is used in a wide variety of applications. It is classified into three main groups: (1) floor tile, (2) wall tile, and (3) roof tile. Floor tile is used for floors and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes. Wall tile is used for walls and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes. Roof tile is used for roofs and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes.

Clay tile is a hard, non-flammable, non-toxic material which is used in a wide variety of applications. It is classified into three main groups: (1) floor tile, (2) wall tile, and (3) roof tile. Floor tile is used for floors and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes. Wall tile is used for walls and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes. Roof tile is used for roofs and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes.

Clay tile is a hard, non-flammable, non-toxic material which is used in a wide variety of applications. It is classified into three main groups: (1) floor tile, (2) wall tile, and (3) roof tile. Floor tile is used for floors and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes. Wall tile is used for walls and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes. Roof tile is used for roofs and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes.

Clay tile is a hard, non-flammable, non-toxic material which is used in a wide variety of applications. It is classified into three main groups: (1) floor tile, (2) wall tile, and (3) roof tile. Floor tile is used for floors and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes. Wall tile is used for walls and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes. Roof tile is used for roofs and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes.

Clay tile is a hard, non-flammable, non-toxic material which is used in a wide variety of applications. It is classified into three main groups: (1) floor tile, (2) wall tile, and (3) roof tile. Floor tile is used for floors and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes. Wall tile is used for walls and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes. Roof tile is used for roofs and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes.

Clay tile is a hard, non-flammable, non-toxic material which is used in a wide variety of applications. It is classified into three main groups: (1) floor tile, (2) wall tile, and (3) roof tile. Floor tile is used for floors and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes. Wall tile is used for walls and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes. Roof tile is used for roofs and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes.

Clay tile is a hard, non-flammable, non-toxic material which is used in a wide variety of applications. It is classified into three main groups: (1) floor tile, (2) wall tile, and (3) roof tile. Floor tile is used for floors and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes. Wall tile is used for walls and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes. Roof tile is used for roofs and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes.

Clay tile is a hard, non-flammable, non-toxic material which is used in a wide variety of applications. It is classified into three main groups: (1) floor tile, (2) wall tile, and (3) roof tile. Floor tile is used for floors and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes. Wall tile is used for walls and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes. Roof tile is used for roofs and is available in a wide range of sizes and shapes.

Uses of Clay Tile. Clay tile is both functional and decorative. It is used wherever a waterproof, durable, and fire-resistant surface is required. It is used for floors, walls, and roofs. It is used in bathrooms, kitchens, and bedrooms. It is used in schools, hospitals, and government buildings. It is used in a wide range of spaces.

For the student's information, the Data Sheet, available from instructor, contains more technical data on clay tile and its properties. It also shows tile samples and suggests installations. The student should consult the Data Sheet for more information on clay tile.

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

1950-1951—FIFTY-EIGHTH SCHOOL YEAR
115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

supplementary data courtesy of
TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA

"the architect and clay tile"

The Tile Council of America, made up of 18 leading U. S. manufacturers of clay floor and wall tile, awards annually, in cooperation with the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, a number of prizes on a Class A problem and a Class B sketch. In these designs, special attention is directed to the use of clay tile. This factual information is compiled to give you the working knowledge needed for both competitions.

What Clay Tile Is. Tile is made from clay and/or other ceramic materials and fired at very high temperatures ($2,000^{\circ}$ approximately) to produce a strong, durable material. Clay tile is a *veneer* material, ranging generally from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{3}{8}$ " in thickness.

The clay tile manufactured by members of the Tile Council of America is *not* structural tile, terra cotta on cement blocks. Structural tile is a weight-bearing material, manufactured in fairly large units, whereas clay tile is a veneer.

Glazed Tiles most often specified are $4\frac{1}{4}$ " x $4\frac{1}{4}$ ", 6" x 6" and 6" x 3". They are usually used for walls, but special types can be used for floors receiving light traffic.

Unglazed Tiles range in size from $11/32$ " square, $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 1" x 1", 2" x 2", to units 6" x 6". They are most often used for floors, but occasionally for walls.

Quarry Tiles are a heavy-duty unglazed type usually used for floors. They range in size from squares $2\frac{3}{4}$ " x $2\frac{3}{4}$ ", 6" x 6", to 9" x 9", and also come in oblongs.

Properties of Clay Tile. Clay tile is waterproof, colorfast, fireproof, sanitary and easily cleaned, durable and unaffected by acids and alkalis. It is stainproof, non-absorbent and resistant to abrasion. It does not need waxing, varnishing, painting or other redecorating, so that it has one of the lowest maintenance costs of all materials.

Tile in Architecture. Clay tile has been used for more than 7,000 years. It has played an important role in the architecture of Egypt, Persia, Turkey, Italy, Spain, Germany, France, Holland, England and other nations. In the United States it has been used since Colonial times.

Design Possibilities. Clay tile is now made in more than 200 shades of basic colors. It is also manufactured in a great variety of sizes, and as a result practically any pattern can be worked out in it.

Installation Method. Clay tile is set in cement mortar and grouted with cement. It bonds with the mortar and therefore has the same strength as that material. Clay tile may be set over wood, cement, brick, hollow tile and other backings.

Uses of Clay Tile. Clay tile is both functional and decorative. It is used wherever a waterproof, sanitary, durable, stainproof and colorfast material is needed. Typical uses are for bathrooms and kitchens in homes; operating rooms, diet kitchens, corridors and promenade decks of hospitals; washrooms in public and commercial structures; walls and floors in restaurant and cafeteria kitchens; store fronts; school corridors and swimming pools; grease pits and automobile showrooms; floors and walls in dairy and bottling plants. The wide range of clay tile colors and sizes means that this material can also play an important decorative role in all these spaces.

For further information. The Data Sheet, available from instructor, contains more technical data on clay tile and its shapes and sizes. Local tile contractors can show tile samples and suggest installations to visit. The Tile Council of America, at 10 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y., will be glad to answer any special technical questions.

TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA
supplementary data courtesy of

"the architect and clay tile"

The Tile Council of America, made up of 18 leading U. S. manufacturers of clay tile and wall tile, awards annually, in cooperation with the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, a number of prizes in a Class A problem and a Class B sketch. In these design special attention is directed to the use of clay tile. This formal invitation is compiled to give you the working knowledge needed for both competitive and non-competitive work.

What Clay Tile Is: Clay tile is made from clay and/or other ceramic materials and fired at very high temperatures (2000° approx. usually) to produce a strong, durable material. Clay tile is a water-resistant material, generally from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{3}{8}$ " in thickness.

The clay tile manufactured by members of the Tile Council of America is now standard in form and color. A standard block (structural) tile is a weight-bearing material, manufactured in fairly large units, whereas clay tile is a veneer.

Glazed Tile: most often specified are $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x $4\frac{1}{2}$ ", 6 " x 6 ", and 6 " x 8 ". They are usually used for walls, but special types can be used for floors receiving light traffic.

Unglazed Tiles: range in size from $11\frac{3}{4}$ " square, $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x $8\frac{1}{2}$ ", 11 " x 11 ", 12 " x 12 ", to units 6 " x 6 ". They are most often used for floors, but occasionally for walls.

Quarry Tiles: are a heavy-duty unglazed type usually used for floors. They range in size from squares $20\frac{1}{4}$ " x $20\frac{1}{4}$ ", 6 " x 6 ", to 9 " x 9 ", and also come in oblongs.

Properties of Clay Tile: Clay tile is waterproof, colorfast, fireproof, scratch-resistant and easily cleaned. It is durable and unaffected by acids and alkalis. It is stainproof, non-absorbent and resistant to abrasion. It does not need waxing, varnishing, painting or other redecorating, so that it has one of the lowest maintenance costs of all materials.

The in Architecture: Clay tile has been used for more than 7,000 years. It has played an important role in the architecture of Egypt, Persia, Turkey, Italy, Spain, Germany, France, Holland, England and other nations. In the United States it has been used since Colonial times.

Design Possibilities: Clay tile is now made in more than 200 shades of basic colors. It is also manufactured in a great variety of sizes, and as a result practically any pattern can be worked out in it.

Installation Method: Clay tile is set in cement mortar and grouted with cement. It bonds with the mortar and therefore has the same strength as that material. Clay tile may be set over wood, cement, brick, hollow tile and other backings.

Uses of Clay Tile: Clay tile is both functional and decorative. It is used wherever a waterproof, sanitary, durable, stainproof and colorfast material is needed. Typical uses are for bathrooms and kitchens in homes; operating rooms, diet kitchens, corridors and promenade decks of hospitals; walkways in public and commercial structures; walls and floors in restaurants and colorfast kitchen; store fronts; school corridors and swimming pools; grease pits and automobile showrooms; floors and walls in dairy and poultry plant. The wide range of clay tile colors and sizes means that this material can also play an important decorative role in all these spaces.

For further information: The Data Sheet, available from publisher, contains more technical data on clay tile and its shapes and sizes. Local tile contractors can show the samples and suggest installation. To visit The Tile Council of America, at 10 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y., will be glad to answer any special technical questions.

CLASS A PROBLEM II
TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA PRIZE

GARDEN APARTMENTS
ALFRED FELLHEIMER, NEW YORK N.Y.

JURY OF AWARD - JANUARY 9, 1951

ARNOLD A. ARBEIT
WM. F. R. BALLARD
SAMUEL BAUM
PETER BLAKE
ARCHIBALD M. BROWN
HARVEY P. CLARKSON
THOMAS H. CREIGHTON
N. N. CULIN
JACQUES DELAMARRE

ALFRED FELLHEIMER
WILLIAM GEHRON
M. MILTON GLASS
JOHN F. HARBESON
W. FONTAINE JONES
HERBERT LIPPMAN
DICKSON MCKENNA
BENJAMIN MOSCOWITZ
A. D. PICKETT

DANIEL SCHWARTZMAN
HUGH SIMPSON
RICHARD B. SNOW
HARVEY STEVENSON
JOHN A. THOMPSON
CARL A. VOLLMER
FREDERICK J. WOODBRIDGE

OBSERVERS: KALMAN DRUCK, TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA
ALFRED FRANTZ, TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA
SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVE: JACK S. BAKER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

PARTICIPANTS:

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB
LAYTON SCHOOL OF ART, MILWAUKEE
OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

THE RICE INSTITUTE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY WM. F. R. BALLARD

THE PROBLEM WAS ONE WHICH REQUIRED A CAREFUL STUDY AND APPRECIATION OF THE TERRAIN; WHICH WAS ACCOMPLISHED TO WIDELY VARYING DEGREES BY THE COMPETITORS. MANY UNIT PLANS WERE NOT SUFFICIENTLY STUDIED IN ORDER TO ATTAIN THE BEST ADVANTAGE OF THE SPACE CREATED AND TO ECONOMIZE ON PUBLIC CIRCULATIONS. MANY OF THE STUDENTS, HOWEVER, DID HAVE A GOOD GENERAL ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION. THOSE WHO COMBINED THE MOST INTENSIVE STUDY AND PUSHED THEIR SOLUTIONS FURTHEST ALONG WERE PREMIATED. THE JURY WAS DISAPPOINTED THAT SO FEW OF THE SOLUTIONS APPEARED TO CONSIDER THE NATURE OF THE RESIDENTIAL AREA TO THE NORTH OF THE PROJECT SITE. CHINESE WALL SOLUTIONS WHICH COMPLETELY BLOCKED OFF THIS RESIDENTIAL AREA WOULD HARDLY CREATE GOOD FUTURE PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR THE INSURANCE COMPANY INVOLVED. THE SMALL PARK AT THE WEST END OF THE SITE WAS APPARENTLY NOT CONSIDERED IN THE MAJORITY OF THE PROJECTS.

THE SUBMISSIONS WHICH WERE FAVORABLY CONSIDERED BY THE JURY WERE THOSE WHICH COMBINED TO THE HIGHEST DEGREE A REASONABLE SOLUTION OF UNIT PLANS, A GOOD APPROACH TO THE USE OF THE CONTOURS, VIEWS, ORIENTATION, AND A REASONABLE RELATIONSHIP OF ONE BUILDING TO THE OTHER. THE FIRST FOUR PRIZES ALL WENT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS. THIS IS PERHAPS HARD MEDICINE FOR SOME OF THE EASTERN COMPETITORS INASMUCH AS THE ACTUAL SITE ON WHICH THE PROBLEM WAS BASED IS IN NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK.

MR. J.H. SWING CLEARLY DESERVED HIS FIRST MEDAL AND FIRST PRIZE. THE JURY FELT THAT MR. SWING CARRIED HIS SOLUTION IN ALL VITAL RESPECTS FURTHER ALONG

THE ROAD TO THE REALLY SATISFACTORY HANDLING OF THE PROJECT THAN ANYONE ELSE. HE COMBINED SOUND UNIT PLANS WITH AN INTERESTING AND INTELLIGENT HANDLING OF HIS BUILDINGS WITH RESPECT TO GRADES, CREATING GOOD VIEWS THROUGHOUT, PARTICULARLY FROM THE TALLER BUILDINGS, WHICH WERE LOGICALLY PLACED ALONG THE SHORE ROAD ON THE HIGHEST GROUND. HIS JUXTAPOSITION OF THE TWO-STORY BUILDINGS WITH THE SIX-STORY BUILDINGS WAS INTERESTING AND ATTRACTIVE. THE BUILDINGS SEEMED TO HAVE A PLEASANT, HUMAN SCALE. HE WORKED INTIMATELY WITH HIS GRADES AND EXPRESSED HIS EXISTING GRADES TO A BETTER DEGREE THAN THE OTHER COMPETITORS. HE SHOWED A CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF THE DETAILS OF HIS APARTMENT PLANS AND SOME RECOGNITION OF SUCH ITEMS AS PLUMBING ECONOMY. HIS EXTERIOR DETAILS WERE EXCELLENT THOUGH SIMPLE. THE PERSPECTIVE SKETCH WHICH HE PRESENTED ALONG WITH THE OTHER REQUIRED DRAWINGS HELPED TO CLARIFY HIS CONCEPT TO THE JURY. THE PLACING OF HIS SIX-STORY BUILDINGS ON PIERS, ALTHOUGH ALWAYS QUESTIONABLE ECONOMY-WISE, SEEMED TO BE WELL CALCULATED IN THIS CASE TO OPEN THE VISTAS INTO HIS SITE FROM SHORE ROAD. THE JURY WAS GRATIFIED INDEED WITH MR. SWING'S OVER-ALL SOLUTION.

MR. E.GORDON'S SECOND PRIZE DRAWING SHOWED A GOOD RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO AND SIX-STORY BUILDINGS. THE JURY PARTICULARLY LIKED HIS USE OF PANELS AT THE EXTERIOR SIDE OF THE CORRIDOR ENTRANCES FOR SCREENING AND PROTECTING HIS INDIVIDUAL ENTRANCE DOORS.

MR. F.T.KUBITZ'S THIRD PRIZE DRAWING SHOWED GOOD UNIT PLANS, AND A CLEAR INDICATING OF PARKING. IT SUFFERED SOMEWHAT IN THE HANDLING OF THE PUBLIC STAIRS AND ELEVATORS.

MR. M.VANEK'S FOURTH PRIZE DRAWING OPENED UP A VERY LARGE PUBLIC GREEN SPACE AT THE EXPENSE, HOWEVER, OF CREATING ONE EXCESSIVELY LONG BUILDING.

MR. H.C.YOUNG'S SECOND MEDAL DRAWING HAD A VERY NICE PRESENTATION AND A GOOD INDICATION OF THE USE OF TILES. IT WAS CRITICIZED FOR THE POOR RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BUILDING ENDS. IN HIS INTERIOR PLANS THE PLAY AND HOBBY SPACES WERE THOUGHT TO BE SOMEWHAT EXCESSIVE FOR THIS PROGRAM.

ALTHOUGH THE AWARDS WENT TO PROJECTS SHOWING THE EXTERIOR CORRIDOR TYPE OF APPROACH, THIS WAS NOT DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE JURY FELT THAT THIS WAS NECESSARILY THE BEST SOLUTION. THOSE STUDENTS WHO DID HAVE THIS SOLUTION ALSO SEEMED TO BE THE ONES WHO HAD A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE OTHER PROBLEMS INVOLVED AND WHO APPEARED TO CARRY THEIR WORK TO A BETTER OVER-ALL RESULT.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS:

1 FIRST MEDAL	7 SECOND MEDAL	56 MENTION	2 HORS CONCOURS	76 NO AWARD
142 TOTAL SUBMITTED				

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: HORS CONCOURS- J.N.BOSSERMAN, C.H.JORDAN

RICE INSTITUTE: MENTION- E.A.HINES, C.E.LOWE,

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA: FIRST MEDAL- J.H.SWING, FIRST PRIZE;

SECOND MEDAL- N.E.ABPLANALP, E.GORDON, SECOND PRIZE, F.T.KUBITZ, THIRD PRIZE, G.W.LINDSTROM, M.VANEK, FOURTH PRIZE, C.WINTEROYD, H.C.YOUNG.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS: (CONTINUED) MENTION- S.ALTMAN, R.BASSO, F.R.BATES,
D.BENEDICT, D.F.BENSON, L.C.BOYCE, R.W.CLAYTON, JR, W.B.CLELAND,
D.L.COLBY, W.C.DELANEY, D.T.DENNIS, J.W.DIMMICH, D.M.ENGSTROM,
N.C.ERKMEN, E.FOX, J.M.GOLDMAN, JR., D.E.GUNNERSON, A.A.HALE,
W.C.HATFIELD, J.JACOBSEN, B.JOHNSON, J.P.KIBBE, J.M.KING, E.W.KORENIC,
J.D.LECHNIAK, G.J.LESONDAK, E.E.LEUCHT, A.LUCK, D.E.MADGWICK,
A.T.MARTINEZ, G.D.MAY, R.J.MCKEAGUE, R.A.MICHALOWSKI, W.C.HOE,
D.W.NOLAN, L.J.O'DONNELL, H.V.OLSON, R.A.PIGOZZI, E.B.RILEY,
R.L.RITZ, J.A.ROESER, D.P.RYDER, J.A.SCHEELER, R.SCHEIBENREIF,
N.C.SCHILLER, R.H.SIMMS, D.H.STILLWAUGH, R.S.THOMPSON, P.J.TREDER,
C.R.WAGNER, L.S.WICKLUND, R.L.VULFF.
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: MENTION- V.RAETH.

INDEX OF REPRODUCTIONS:

CLASS A PROBLEM II - GARDEN APARTMENTS
TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA PRIZE - JANUARY 9, 1951

18. J.H.SWING, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS	FIRST MEDAL, FIRST PRIZE
19. E.GORDON, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS	SECOND MEDAL, SECOND PRIZE
20. F.T.KUBITZ, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS	SECOND MEDAL, THIRD PRIZE
21. H.VANEK, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS	SECOND MEDAL, FOURTH PRIZE
22. H.C.YOUNG, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS	SECOND MEDAL

REPRODUCTIONS OF WORK OF THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR AVAILABLE AT
30 CENTS A PRINT: REPORTS AT 15 CENTS EACH. REMITTANCE MUST
ACCOMPANY ORDER.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
1207 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
TEL: 773-936-3000
FAX: 773-936-3000
WWW.CHICAGO.EDU

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
1207 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
TEL: 773-936-3000
FAX: 773-936-3000
WWW.CHICAGO.EDU

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
1207 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
TEL: 773-936-3000
FAX: 773-936-3000
WWW.CHICAGO.EDU

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
1207 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
TEL: 773-936-3000
FAX: 773-936-3000
WWW.CHICAGO.EDU

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

1950-1951—FIFTY-EIGHTH SCHOOL YEAR
115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

exercise any 9 consecutive hours between:
october 23—december 23, 1950

judgment on or about:
january 10-14, 1951

class A, sketch II: a postage stamp

DANIEL SCHWARTZMAN, NEW YORK, N. Y., the author, obtained his architectural education at the University of Pennsylvania and the Beaux-Arts in Paris. He has been employed by architectural firms in Baltimore and New York whose work included banks, hospitals, apartment houses, schools and industrial buildings. His independent practice began in 1940 and includes camps, farm buildings, houses, stores, office buildings, storage and warehouses, consulting and advertising service. He has also been a member of the faculty at Pratt Institute. He was awarded the first prize in the 1939 House Beautiful Competition, and an Honorable Mention in the Small House Competition in 1946 sponsored by the New York State Association of Architects.

It is assumed that the United States Postal authorities have decided to issue a stamp to bring to the attention of the world the great contribution to architecture which was made by Eliel Saarinen who was born in Finland in 1875 and died in the United States in 1950.

Mr. Saarinen's importance as a pioneer in contemporary architectural design, his contributions to the art of town planning and the fact that he was one of those responsible for the great cultural bridge between the Scandinavian countries and the United States are to be suggested in the design of this stamp.

It is the wish of the postal authorities that this stamp

will not only recognize the significance of Saarinen's own work, but will also highlight the whole movement of contemporary architectural design. It is also expected that the design of the stamp will be of such a high quality as to influence the whole field of philatelic art throughout the world.

The actual overall size of the stamp shall be 1-9/16" long x 1" high to the outside edge of the teeth of the perforation. There shall be 22 perforations on the long side and 13 on the short side and there shall be a blank margin 1/16" wide from the engraving to the outside of the teeth of the perforation on all sides of the stamp. The denomination is to be 3 cents so that it will get the widest possible distribution.

The text required for the stamp shall be

Eliel Saarinen

1873-1950

United States Postage, 3 cents

The indication of the typography shall be carefully considered and represent good modern design. Choice of color is considered to be part of the designer's problem.

REQUIRED: Sheet size 22" x 30".

Rendering in monochromatic color of the stamp, enlarged to 16 times its actual size.

Mandatory requirements and regulations governing this problem are stated in the Circular of Information of the Department of Architecture for the School Year 1950-1951. A copy will be sent on request.

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

1950-1951—FIFTY-EIGHTH SCHOOL YEAR
115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

exercise any 9 consecutive hours between:
October 23—December 23, 1950

judgment on or about:
January 10-14, 1951

Class A, sketch II: a postage stamp

will not only recognize the significance of Saarinen's own work, but will also highlight the whole movement of contemporary architectural design. It is also expected that the design of the stamp will be of such a high quality as to influence the whole field of philatelic art throughout the world.

The actual overall size of the stamp shall be 1-9/16" long x 1" high to the outside edge of the teeth of the perforation. There shall be 22 perforations on the long side and 13 on the short side and there shall be a blank margin 1/16" wide from the engraving to the outside of the teeth of the perforation on all sides of the stamp. The denomination is to be 3 cents so that it will get the widest possible distribution.

The text required for the stamp shall be
Eliel Saarinen

1873-1950

United States Postage, 3 cents

The indication of the typography shall be carefully considered and represent good modern design. Choice of color is considered to be part of the designer's problem.

REQUIRED: Sheet size 22" x 30".

Rendering in monochromatic color of the stamp, enlarged to 16 times its actual size.

DANIEL SCHWARTZMAN, NEW YORK, N. Y., the author, obtained his architectural education at the University of Pennsylvania and the Beaux-Arts in Paris. He has been employed by architectural firms in Baltimore and New York whose work included banks, hospitals, apartment houses, schools and industrial buildings. His independent practice began in 1940 and includes camps, farm buildings, houses, stores, office buildings, storage and warehouses, consulting and advertising service. He has also been a member of the faculty at Pratt Institute. He was awarded the first prize in the 1939 House Beautiful Competition, and an Honorable Mention in the Small House Competition in 1946 sponsored by the New York State Association of Architects.

It is assumed that the United States Postal authorities have decided to issue a stamp to bring to the attention of the world the great contribution to architecture which was made by Eliel Saarinen who was born in Finland in 1873 and died in the United States in 1950.

Mr. Saarinen's importance as a pioneer in contemporary architectural design, his contributions to the art of town planning and the fact that he was one of those responsible for the great cultural bridge between the Scandinavian countries and the United States are to be suggested in the design of this stamp.

It is the wish of the postal authorities that this stamp

Mandatory requirements and regulations governing this problem are stated in the Circular of Information of the Department of Architecture for the School Year 1950-1951. A copy will be sent on request.

CLASS A SKETCH II

A POSTAGE STAMP

DANIEL SCHWARTZMAN, NEW YORK, N.Y.

JURY OF AWARD - JANUARY 9, 1951

JOHN F. HARBESON
SERGE PETROFF

DANIEL SCHWARTZMAN

HARVEY STEVENSON
HUGH SIMPSON

PARTICIPANTS:

OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY HARVEY STEVENSON

THIS TIMELY PROGRAM WAS REVEALING IN ITS RESULTS. WE HAVE SHUDDERED AT EACH NEW OUTPUT OF THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT COMMEMORATING THE-MOTHER-OF-OUTDOOR-ADVERTISING, INSPIRED BY A POST OFFICE DEFICIT AND THE AESTHETICS OF A LINOLEUM RUG, AND WE HAVE BEEN ASHAMED BY COMPARISON, WHEN WE SEE THE STAMPS ON LETTERS WHICH COME FROM LEBANON, ETHIOPIA AND EIRE, NOT TO MENTION FRANCE, ITALY AND SWEDEN. IT WAS A WORTHY PROGRAM.

BUT PERHAPS OUR CURRENT STAMPS ARE ONLY AS GOOD AS WE ARE. PERHAPS OUR YOUNG ARCHITECTS DO NOT CARE ABOUT PURE DESIGN; PERHAPS THE SPIRITUAL IS NOT PRESENT. IF THE YOUNGER ARCHITECTS, OF ALL DESIGNERS, WERE NOT INSPIRED BY THE THOUGHT OF ELIEL SAARIENEN (WHOSE NAME IS OCCASIONALLY MISPELLED AND WHOSE WORK IS FREQUENTLY CONFUSED WITH THAT OF HIS SON ERRO), WE CAN HARDLY EXPECT A FLASH OF GENIUS FROM THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING.

ONE SHOULD THINK THAT THE GREAT AMERICAN GOD OF ADVERTISING WOULD HAVE TAUGHT DESIGNERS TO DRAW THINGS AND TO WRITE WORDS THAT COULD BE READ AT THE SIZE REQUIRED. THE MAJORITY OF SUBMISSIONS WOULD BE ILLEGIBLE AT A QUARTER THEIR SIZE AND INEXPLICABLE ON AN ENVELOPE, BUT IT IS NOT THESE PRACTICAL DEFICIENCIES IN PHILATELIC OR ORDINARY GRAPHIC PRESENTATIONS THAT APPALL US, IT IS THE GENERAL ABSENCE OF A SENSE OF BEAUTY, OF COLOR, OF DRAMA AND OF SPIRIT - AND THE FEELING OF ADVENTURE AND CREATIVE FLAIR.

THERE ARE EXCEPTIONS. MR. D.M.ENGSTROM'S DESIGN (MENTION - UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS) IS A LOVELY THING, IF RATHER MORE ALPINE THAN CRANBROOK - BUT IT FEELS. IT HAS THE RARE QUALITY OF BEING ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING; IT SUGGESTS A GREAT DEAL WITHOUT BEING OBVIOUS. MR. ENGSTROM APPEARS AS A COMPETENT AND SENSITIVE ARTIST. THE INSCRIPTION COULD NOT, OF COURSE, BE READ AT STAMP SIZE BUT PROBABLY COULD BE OMITTED.

J.H.SWING'S DRAWING (MENTION - UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS), IS MASTERFUL AND EFFECTIVE, THOUGH MUCH OF IT IS OVERLY SUBTLE FOR ITS PURPOSE AND MIGHT NOT IDENTIFY THE ARCHITECT TO THE AVERAGE LAYMAN. IT IS EASILY THE MOST STRIKING, IN A GOOD SENSE, OF ALL THE SUBMISSIONS.

V.RAETH, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME - MENTION: THIS DRAWING WOULD HAVE BEEN WELL COMPOSED AND EFFECTIVE IF FINISHED BUT WOULD HAVE STILL BEEN RATHER DRY AND UNEMOTIONAL.

D.F.BENSON, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - MENTION: THIS EXCELLENT COMPOSITION OVER-GLORIFIED THE "T" SQUARE, BUT PERHAPS THIS IS ALL THE PUBLIC WOULD UNDERSTAND ABOUT ARCHITECTURE. ITS DETAIL, HOWEVER, WOULD BE LOST IN REDUCTION AND WHAT IS SUPPOSEDLY A MAP COULD BECOME COMPLETELY ILLEGIBLE.

H.V.OLSON, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - HALF MENTION: THE SCRATCH BOARD TECHNIQUE OF THIS DESIGN PRODUCED A HEAD WITH STRIKINGLY SPIRITUAL QUALITY BUT THE LETTERING WAS RIDICULOUS.

HOWEVER, LET US HOPE THERE WILL BE MORE COMPETITIONS IN THIS GRAPHIC FIELD AS EXERCISES IN PURE DESIGN.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS:

4 MENTION 7 HALF MENTION 58 NO AWARD 69 TOTAL SUBMITTED

OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE: HALF MENTION- T.SOREY, JR.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: HALF MENTION- P.M.RODDA

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA: MENTION- D.F.BENSON, D.M.ENGSTROM, J.H.SWING.

HALF MENTION- B.T.ANDERSON, S.HILL, A.LUCK, H.V.OLSON.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: MENTION- V. RAUTH.

UNAFFILIATED: CHICAGO: HALF MENTION- A.J.ENGLE

INDEX OF REPRODUCTIONS:

CLASS A SKETCH II - A POSTAGE STAMP
JANUARY 9, 1951

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 23. D.M.ENGSTROM, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS | MENTION |
| 24. J.H.SWING, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS | MENTION |
| 25. V. RAUTH, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME | MENTION |
| 26. D.S.BENSON, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS | MENTION |

REPRODUCTIONS OF WORK OF THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR
AVAILABLE AT 30 CENTS A PRINT; REPORTS AT 15 CENTS
EACH. REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

2. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 2464. 2465. 2466. 2467. 2468. 2469. 2470. 2471. 2472. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2476. 2477. 2478. 2479. 2480. 2481. 2482. 2483. 2484. 2485. 2486. 2487. 2488. 2489. 2490. 2491. 2492. 2493. 2494. 2495. 2496. 2497. 2498. 2499. 2500. 2501. 2502. 2503. 2504. 2505. 2506. 2507. 2508. 2509. 2510. 2511. 2512. 2513. 2514. 2515. 2516. 2517. 2518. 2519. 2520. 2521. 2522. 2523. 2524. 2525. 2526. 2527. 2528. 2529. 2530. 2531. 2532. 2533. 2534. 2535. 2536. 2537. 2538. 2539. 2540. 2541. 2542. 2543. 2544. 2545. 2546. 2547. 2548. 2549. 2550. 2551. 2552. 2553. 2554. 2555. 2556. 2557. 2558. 2559. 2560. 2561. 2562. 2563. 2564. 2565. 2566. 2567. 2568. 2569. 2570. 2571. 2572. 2573. 2574. 2575. 2576. 2577. 2578. 2579. 2580. 2581. 2582. 2583. 2584. 2585. 2586. 2587. 2588. 2589. 2590. 2591. 2592. 2593. 2594. 2595. 2596. 2597. 2598. 2599. 2600. 2601. 2602. 2603.

[illegible]

... ..

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 26(10) 1978-1997
© The Author(s) 2011
Reprints and permissions: <http://www.sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav>

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

1950-1951—FIFTY-EIGHTH SCHOOL YEAR
115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

exercise any 9 consecutive hours between:
october 23—december 23, 1950

judgment on or about:
january 9-11, 1950

class B, sketch II: a public swimming pool tile council of america prize

L. MORGAN YOST, A.I.A., KENILWORTH, ILLINOIS,
the author, is a graduate of Northwestern University and Ohio State University, and a Fellow of the Lake Forest Foundation for Architecture and Landscape Architecture. His practice includes homes, housing developments, factories, stores and schools. In addition he is author, lecturer and consultant for magazines and manufacturers; in 1949 he was appointed visiting professor of architecture at the University of Illinois.

A small city has acquired a plot in a built-up neighborhood and, in order to interest the citizens in a bond issue to finance the project, has engaged you as their architect to present a sketch plan for a public swimming pool.

The plot is level and rectangular, 150 feet by 320 feet, with the long dimension running east-west. A through street borders the plot on the west, residential streets are on the north and east, and an ample, contiguous public parking lot is on the south. Entrances for the public to the entire area must be controlled for paid admissions. A 10 foot wide utility easement runs diagonally from the northwest corner to the southeast corner upon which no structure or excavation may be placed, although the easement may have pavements, fences, planting, sand area, bleachers, etc. placed upon it.

Estimated maximum attendance has been placed at 400 persons and 27 square feet of pool area must be allowed

per person. For safety, diving and swimming areas should be segregated within the pool. In addition to the main pool a wading area for small children should be provided separately.

All bathers are required to go through the bathhouse, or bathhouses, to reach the pool. Uncovered bleachers for viewing swimming meets or water carnivals shall accommodate 500 spectators and are to be reached directly from a controlled entrance.

A sand area for sunbathing is desired and in order to prevent sand getting into the pool access to and from the pool must be through the bathhouse. Sunshades and shade trees are considered as necessary as sunny areas.

The city officials wish the character of the improvements to be distinctive and informal rather than commercial. To enhance the spirit of gaiety and cleanliness clay tile shall be used as effectively as possible in the design of buildings, walks and appurtenances.

REQUIRED: Sheet size 22" x 30"

Plot plan at the scale of 1/16" to the foot.

Perspective, in color, of a diving tower, trellis, pavement, portion of a building or any other detail to show the character of the architectural expression and the suggested use of tile.

Mandatory requirements and regulations governing this problem are stated in the Circular of Information of the Department of Architecture for the School Year 1950-1951. A copy will be sent on request. The **TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA**, an organization of tile manufacturers will award, two prizes on this problem a first prize of \$50.00 and a second prize of \$25.00.

The THE COUNCIL OF AMERICA, an organization of life manufacturers will award two prizes on this problem a first prize of \$50.00 and a second prize of \$25.00.

Mandatory requirements and regulations governing this problem are stated in the Circular of Information of the Department of Architecture for the School Year 1920-1921. A copy will be sent on request.

Estimated maximum attendance has been placed at 400 persons and 27 square feet of pool area must be allowed

etc. placed upon it.

may have pavements, fences, planting, sand area, bleachers or excavation may be placed, although the easement

west corner to the southeast corner upon which no structure or excavation runs diagonally from the north-

entire area must be controlled for paid admissions. A 10

parking lot is on the south. Entrances for the public to the

on the north and east, and an ample, contiguous public

street borders the plot on the west, residential streets are

with the long dimension running east-west. A through

The plot is level and rectangular, 150 feet by 320 feet.

pool.

A small city has acquired a plot in a built-up neighborhood and, in order to interest the citizens in a bond

issue to finance the project, has engaged you as their

architect to present a sketch plan for a public swimming

pool.

tile council of america prize

class B, sketch II: a public swimming pool

judgment on or about:

January 9-11, 1920

October 23—December 23, 1920

exercise any 9 consecutive hours between:

112 East 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

1920-1921—FIFTY-EIGHTH SCHOOL YEAR

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

per person. For safety, diving and swimming areas should

be segregated within the pool. In addition to the main

pool a waiting area for small children should be provided separately.

All bathers are required to go through the bathhouse,

or bathhouses, to reach the pool. Uncovered bleachers

for viewing swimming meets or water carnivals shall

accommodate 200 spectators and are to be reached directly from a controlled entrance.

A sand area for sunbathing is desired and in order

to prevent sand getting into the pool access to and from

the pool must be through the bathhouse. Sunshades and

shade trees are considered as necessary as sunny areas.

The city officials wish the character of the improve-

ments to be distinctive and informal rather than commercial. To enhance the spirit of gaiety and cleanliness

play life shall be used as effectively as possible in the

design of buildings, walks and appurtenances.

REQUIRED: Sheet size 22" x 30"

Plot plan at the scale of 1/16" to the foot.

Perspective, in color, of a diving tower, trellis, pavement, portion of a building or any other detail to show

the character of the architectural expression and the

suggested use of life.

CLASS B SKETCH II
TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA PRIZE

A PUBLIC SWIMMING POOL
L. MORGAN YOST, A.I.A., KENILWORTH, ILL.

JURY OF AWARD - JANUARY 9, 1951

PETER BLAKE
HARVEY P. CLARKSON
HERBERT A. MAGOON

LADISLAW L. RADO
WILLIAM T. SNAITH

J. SAM UNGER
WILLIAM VAN ALLEN
LOUIS A. WALSH

PARTICIPANTS:

OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY HERBERT A. MAGOON AND J. SAM UNGER

THE PROGRAM WAS INTENDED TO IMPOSE PRACTICAL RESTRICTIONS ON THE STUDENT IN ORDER TO DEVELOP HIS FACILITY FOR MEETING CONTROLLING CONDITIONS THAT ARE OFTEN ENCOUNTERED IN PRACTICE. IT WAS THOUGHT THAT IN THIS INSTANCE, AN ARCHITECT WOULD ADVISE THE OWNERS TO TRY TO FIND ANOTHER PLOT, BUT CONSIDERING THAT SUCH A THING MAY BE IMPOSSIBLE, IT WAS A WORTHY EXERCISE TO DISCOVER WHAT COULD BE DONE WITH FAR FROM IDEAL CONDITIONS. SOLUTIONS WHICH HANDLED THIS DIFFICULT REQUIREMENT WERE AWARDED RELATIVELY HIGH GRADES, EVEN THOUGH CERTAIN IDEALS HAD TO BE COMPROMISED. POINTS OF THE COMPASS WERE DISREGARDED THOUGH THIS NORMALLY SHOULD BE AN IMPORTANT ITEM FROM THE STANDPOINT OF DIVERS OR SPECTATORS LOOKING DIRECTLY INTO THE LATE AFTERNOON SUN.

FEATURES CONSIDERED IMPORTANT BY THE JURY ARE LISTED IN APPROXIMATE ORDER OF IMPORTANCE:

1. POSSIBILITY OF SINGLE CONTROL FOR BATHERS AND SPECTATORS WITH FLEXIBILITY FOR ADDITION OF ADDITIONAL HELP FOR PEAK LOADS. THIS WAS CONSIDERED A FIRM ECONOMIC REQUIREMENT.
2. MAXIMUM USE OF THE ENTIRE LOT WITH PROPER PROPORTIONS DEVOTED TO ITS VARIOUS ELEMENTS.
3. INTER-RELATION OF THE MAIN ELEMENTS SO THAT AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE ALL RECREATIONAL ELEMENTS ARE TOGETHER AND IN FULL VIEW OF ONE ANOTHER.
4. ACCESSIBILITY OR EASE OF FLOW FROM ONE ELEMENT TO ANOTHER WITHOUT SERIOUS CROSS TRAFFIC, PARTICULARLY WHERE SUCH ACCESSIBILITY WOULD ENHANCE THE RECREATIONAL EFFICIENCY.
5. ORDERLY LAYOUT AND ADEQUATE PRESENTATION WITH PROPER USE MADE OF TILE, THE SPONSOR'S PRODUCT.

A.M. MCHENRY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS WAS AWARDED A MENTION AND THE FIRST PRIZE: THE PLAN WAS WELL HANDLED WITH A FEELING OF OPENNESS, THE ENTIRE LOT WAS USED BY THE ESTABLISHMENT, AND THE PARTS WERE PLEASANT IN FORM. THE COMBINED CONTROL FOR BATHHOUSE AND BLEACHER USAGE PRODUCED THIS DIRECT SOLUTION. THE HANDLING OF BATHERS THROUGH THE BATHHOUSE WAS ADMIRABLY PLANNED WITH THE SHOWERS AT THE FAR END LEADING TO THE POOL AREA. ALTHOUGH THIS ARRANGEMENT WAS EXCELLENT FOR THE BUILDING ITSELF, IT DELIVERED THE PATRONS AT AN AWKWARD POINT WHICH FORCED THEM THROUGH THE BEACH AREA. CENTRAL LOCATION OF TOILETS AND SHOWERS BETWEEN THE SAND AREA AND THE BATHERS' AREA WAS CONSIDERED IDEAL

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

FOR REMOVAL OF SAND. THE SAND AREA WAS PERFECTLY RELATED TO THE POOL AREA IN THAT A FEELING OF OPENNESS AND VISIBILITY CLEARLY ASSOCIATED THESE TWO ELEMENTS SO THAT PATRONS MIGHT EASILY FIND AND CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM. GOOD VISIBILITY OF THE WADING AREA FROM BOTH POOL AND SAND AREA, AND CLOSE ASSOCIATION WITH BOTH, WAS ANOTHER DESIRABLE FEATURE OF THE PLAN. THE DIVING BOARD'S RELATION TO THE BLEACHERS WAS CRITICIZED FOR NOT AFFORDING THE BEST VIEW OF THE DIVING. DETAIL WAS COMPLIMENTED AS BEING WELL HANDLED.

D.B.WINES, OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE, MENTION AND SECOND PRIZE: THE ORGANIZATION OF GENERAL AREAS AROUND THE BUILDING WAS WELL INTEGRATED IN AREAS WITH ONE ANOTHER AND WITH THE BUILDING. MORE FREEDOM AROUND THE POOL AND THE LOT EXTREMITIES WOULD HAVE BEEN PREFERRED. IN GENERAL, THE PLAN SHOWED GOOD CONCEPT OF CONTROL. AUGMENTATION OF SHADED AREAS BY MEANS OF PERGOLAS AND FOLIAGE WAS ADMIRABLE. THE JURY NOTED THE RIGID REQUIREMENT OF THE DIAGONAL EASEMENT THAT WAS FORCED BY THE PROGRAM AND FELT THAT, CONSIDERING THIS DIFFICULTY, THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUILDING FORM AND AREAS DEVOTED TO THE FIVE MAJOR ELEMENTS WERE WELL BALANCED AND INTER-RELATED.

M.S.MARKOWSKI, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS NAVY PIER - MENTION: THE PLAN WAS HANDLED ABLY WITH THE EXCEPTION OF SPECTATOR CIRCULATION TO THE BLEACHERS WHICH CROSSED THAT OF THE BATHERS GOING TO AND FROM BATHHOUSE. THE SAND AREA WAS CONSIDERED INADEQUATE AND A MORE OPEN VIEW FROM THIS AREA TO REST OF PROJECT WOULD HAVE BEEN DESIRABLE. RELATIONSHIP OF DIVING BOARD TO BLEACHERS WAS GOOD. THE ROOF SUN DECK WHICH PROVIDED FOR A SHADED AREA BELOW, AUGMENTED AN INADEQUATE SAND AREA. FOR A QUICK SKETCH THE PRESENTATION OF THE PERSPECTIVE WAS COMMENDED. HANDLING AND INDICATION OF TILE WAS EXCEPTIONAL.

J.H.LUCAS, PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, MENTION: THIS PROBLEM WAS CONSIDERED BETTER THAN MANY OF THE OTHERS BECAUSE OF ITS STRUCTURAL FEASIBILITY AND GENERAL PLAN ORGANIZATION. ITS DEGREE OF OPENNESS BETWEEN SAND AND BEACH AREAS AND POOL AREA WAS NOT QUITE AS WORTHY AS OTHER PROBLEMS, BUT SHOWED THAT THE DESIRED VIEW AND INTERACCESSIBILITY HAD BEEN THOROUGHLY CONSIDERED. THE COMPLICATED FORM OF THE AREA BETWEEN MAIN POOL AND WADING POOL WAS NOT EFFECTIVELY STUDIED. HERE AGAIN THE DIVING BOARD IN RELATION TO THE BLEACHERS WAS CONSIDERED GOOD.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS:

7 MENTION 5 HALF MENTION 102 NO AWARD 114 TOTAL SUBMITTED

OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE: MENTION- D.B.WINES, SECOND PRIZE
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE: MENTION- J.H.LUCAS, R.H.NEWTON. HALF MENTION- R.LEWIS
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: HALF MENTION- W.H.SHORT.
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA: MENTION- A.M.MCHENRY, FIRST PRIZE, T.H.KLAUSMEYER.
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, NAVY PIER, CHICAGO: MENTION- C.BOOK, M.S.MARKOWSKI.
HALF MENTION- D.BELETSKY, R.JESSEN, S.WOJCIK.

INDEX OF REPRODUCTIONS:

CLASS B SKETCH II - A PUBLIC SWIMMING POOL
TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA PRIZE - JANUARY 9, 1951

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 27. A.M.MCHENRY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS | MENTION FIRST PRIZE |
| 28. D.B.WINES, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE | MENTION SECOND PRIZE |
| 29. J.H.LUCAS, PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE | MENTION |
| 30. M.S.MARKOWSKI, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS NAVY PIER | MENTION |

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

1950-1951—FIFTY-EIGHTH SCHOOL YEAR
115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

exercise any 5 weeks between:
october 23—december 23

judgment on or about:
january 9 or 10, 1951

class B, problem II: kawneer company prize:

a building for a glass distributor

BOLTON WHITE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., the author, was graduated from Stanford University in 1927 and received his M.S. from Columbia University. He attended the American School of Fine Arts at Fontainebleau on a Whitney Warren Scholarship. He was engaged as a designer in the office of Gardner A. Dailey for six years leaving to serve in the Navy. He began private practice in San Francisco in 1945 and in 1948 formed a partnership with Jack Hermann, A.I.A. In addition to his general practice, Mr. White is a senior design critic at the University of California School of Architecture.

GENERAL:

Today's glass industry produces a challenging variety of building products. Glass has been developed into a space enclosing material which can effectively control temperature and alter the characteristics of light. In addition glass has become a secondary structural material. It is used in various forms: to house, to insulate, to provide fibres for the reinforcement of other materials and it may be woven into fabrics.

Although the general field of glazing with which the distributor is concerned represents only a portion of the total products of the glass industry, he is required to stock and to display an extensive variety of materials, which may be classified as follows:

- a) Sheet Glass or Window Glass and Plate Glass.
- b) Mirrors (usually made in his own shop).
- c) Structural Glass (flat, block, corrugated).
- d) Special Glass (tempered, safety, insulating, figured, obscure, prismatic, light and heat controlling).
- e) Table and Decorative Glass.
- f) Metal glazing systems and accessories including entrance and door units, some control items such as louvres and awnings, facing material, package display cases and so forth.
- g) Paint.

The distributor's business consists of selling, in quantity, a product familiar to the buyer. Except for relatively few items, the distributor will direct his display not toward impulse buying but toward an *exposition of the various ways of utilizing glass products which fulfill functional and decorative needs*. Glass holding members and accessories become an important part of these functions.

PROBLEM:

The problem is the design of a building which will contain display areas, sales areas, general offices and working and manufacturing facilities necessary to the conduct of the business of a large glass distributor.

In addition to an efficient general layout, the distributor desires that particular emphasis be placed upon the

building as a display and advertising medium. The building is to be a one story structure with a 20 ft. clear inside height throughout. This is mandatory for the Receiving, Storage and Shipping, Display and Manufacturing Areas in order to permit the handling of large sheets of glass. Balconies or partial mezzanines may be used over the other areas. The building is to be of fire-protected steel frame or reinforced concrete construction. It must be appropriate to its location at the edge of a retail section of a large city, and, without being bizarre, it must utilize in its design and construction as many applicable products of both the glass and architectural metal products industries as possible.

SITE:

A level interior lot on the north side of an East-West Street with a frontage of 150 ft. and a depth of 300 ft. To the rear of the lot there is a 25 ft. alley available for service. There are no zoning restrictions as to the extent of coverage.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

Prevailing winds: Northwest, except for storms from the South. Temperature: Winter 35° minimum; Summer 90° maximum. Rainfall: 30 inches during Winter months. Latitude 40° North.

REQUIREMENTS: (Given areas are approximate only.)

1. *General Sales and Office Area:* (8000 sq. ft.)
 - a) Entrance
 - b) Reception and information desk including switchboard.
 - c) Display area;
 - d) Sales area, wholesale and retail;
 - e) Three private offices;
 - f) General office area for 15 desks;
 - g) Contract sales area including two desks and three drafting boards;
 - h) Filing and storage area for d, e, f and g above.
2. *Receiving, Storage and Shipping:* (20,000 sq. ft.)
 - a) Truck loading platform for 4 or 5 trucks off the alley;
 - b) Glass rack area;
 - c) Metal rack area;
 - d) Storage for other architectural metal products;
 - e) Mailing room;
3. *Manufacturing Area* (7000 sq. ft.)
 - a) Mirror making;
 - b) Cutting tables for glass and metals;
 - c) General fabrication and assembly area.
4. *Small Conference Room with Kitchenette Adjacent.*

5. Locker rooms and toilets to serve about forty workmen in the plant. There should also be, close to the General Sales and Office Area, toilets to serve 15 men and 10 women.
6. Necessary Corridors, and Utility Room for heating, and building maintenance, etc. (There will be no basement.)
7. Parking Space for a few executive cars and customers' cars on whatever remaining portion of the lot is avail-

able. Parking for workers' cars is provided else-

REQUIRED: (Sheet size 31" x 40")

1. Plot Plan and Roof Plan at 1/32" to the foot.
2. Floor plans at 1/16" to the foot.
3. Section perpendicular to front of building at 1/8"
4. Front elevation at 1/8" to the foot.
5. At least two details of glass display: scale option

Mandatory requirements and regulations governing this problem are stated in the Circular of Information of the Department of Architecture for the School Year 1950-1951. A copy will be sent on request.

The KAWNEER COMPANY of Niles, Michigan, has offered four prizes to be awarded on this problem. The First Prize is \$100.00, the second prize \$75.00, the third prize \$50.00 and the fourth prize \$25.00.

CLASS B PROBLEM II
KAWNEER PRIZE

A BUILDING FOR A GLASS DISTRIBUTOR
BOLTON WHITE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

JURY OF AWARD - JANUARY 11, 1951

CHARLES W. BEESTON
PETER BLAKE
ROBERT CARSON
GIORGIO CAVAGLIERI
TRACE CHRISTENSON
ROBERT CORSBIE
ARTHUR S. DOUGLASS, JR.

FREDERICK G. FROST, JR.
VINCENT FURNO
OLINDO GROSSI
JOHN P. JANSSEN
SEYMOUR R. JOSEPH
MORRIS KETCHUM, JR.
WALTER H. KILHAM, JR.

MORRIS LAPIDUS
HERBERT A. MAGOON
J. J. MCNAMARA
EMIL A. SCHMIDLIN
HERBERT L. SMITH
ELDRIDGE SNYDER
LESTER C. TICHY

SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVES: JACK S. BAKER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA
M. ROBERT DESMARAIS, PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

GUESTS: KAWNEER COMPANY REPRESENTATIVES: MESSRS.: TRACE CHRISTENSON, A.I.A.,
DAVID MILLER, HENRY G. SCHMIDT, ROBERT P. TUCKER.

PARTICIPANTS:

ATELIER HOLABIRD, ROOT & BURGEE
LAYTON SCHOOL OF ART, MILWAUKEE
OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
T SQUARE CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, NAVY PIER, CHICAGO
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

PREFACE TO REPORTS OF THE JURY - BY HARMON H. GOLDSTONE, DIRECTOR DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHITECTURE, B.A.I.D.

ONE OF THE AIMS OF THE BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN IS TO PROVIDE THE STUDENT IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN WITH A WIDER HORIZON. INSTEAD OF LIMITING HIM TO THE POINT OF VIEW OF HIS SCHOOL CRITICS, NO MATTER HOW ABLE THEY MAY BE, HE IS EXPOSED, UNDER THE BEAUX-ARTS SYSTEM, TO A CONSTANTLY VARIED PANEL OF OPINION. PROGRAM AUTHORS, JURORS AND AUTHORS OF JURY REPORTS ARE ALL SELECTED FROM THE ACTIVELY PRACTICING PROFESSION; THEY COME FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. THEIR POINTS OF VIEW ARE BOUND TO DIFFER, AND IT IS THIS VARIETY OF PROFESSIONAL OPINION THAT GIVES THE SYSTEM ITS VITALITY.

ONCE IN A WHILE THESE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION BECOME A BIT BEWILDERING, AND THE PROBLEM IN HAND IS A CASE IN POINT.

THE PROGRAM AUTHOR, MR. BOLTON WHITE OF SAN FRANCISCO, QUITE PROPERLY PLACED THE MAIN EMPHASIS UPON "THE BUILDING AS A DISPLAY AND ADVERTISING MEDIUM" FOR GLASS AND GLAZING PRODUCTS. THE JURY, ACCORDING TO THE REPORT OF MR. MORRIS KETCHUM OF NEW YORK, GENERALLY FOLLOWED THIS LEAD, ACCORDING PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE TO EXTERIOR CHARACTER AND TO THE DESIGN AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE SALES AREA. MR. HENRY G. SCHMIDT, EASTERN DIVISION MANAGER OF THE KAWNEER COMPANY, WHO HAS WRITTEN A SPECIAL CRITIQUE OF THE PROBLEM FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE GLASS DISTRIBUTOR,

MAKES AN INTERESTING ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTER AND HABITS OF THE "CUSTOMER" WHICH WOULD SHIFT THE EMPHASIS AWAY FROM THE MORE PRETENTIOUS AND ELEGANT DESIGNS. THESE FACTORS ALSO HAVE A DIRECT BEARING ON THE LOCATION AND SIZE OF CUSTOMER PARKING WHICH THE PROGRAM INCLUDED SOMEWHAT AS AN AFTER THOUGHT AND WHICH THE JURY GRUDGINGLY CONSIDERED AS USING UP TOO MUCH OF THE GROUND AREA.

THE JURY GAVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE ARRANGEMENT AND FLEXIBILITY OF THE WORKING AREAS AND TO THE POSSIBILITY, IN THE FIRST PRIZE SUBMISSION, OF EASY SUPERVISION OF THE SALES AREA FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES, WHICH AGREES WITH THE PRACTICAL POINTS RAISED BY MR. SCHMIDT. THE SUGGESTION OF BOOTHS IN WHICH TO EXAMINE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS WOULD HAVE BEEN AN INTERESTING ADDITION. THE TWENTY FOOT CLEAR HEIGHT CALLED FOR BY MR. WHITE WOULD BE AMPLE FOR THE INSTALLATION OF AN OVERHEAD CRANE. LEVEL LOADING - AND MORE LOADING SPACE - AS OPPOSED TO PLATFORM LOADING, AND THE LOCATION OF THE MAIL ROOM CLOSE TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES RATHER THAN TO THE SHIPPING ROOM ARE, HOWEVER, DETAILS ON WHICH THEY DIFFER.

CONFRONTED WITH THE DIVERGENCES OF OPINION OUTLINED ABOVE, THE FIRST THOUGHT WAS TO RECONCILE DIFFERENCES AND TO PUBLISH A UNIFIED, CONSOLIDATED REPORT. SECOND THOUGHTS, HOWEVER, WERE BETTER: THE DIFFERENCES, AS THEY STAND, HAVE A VERY REALISTIC EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

THE VARIOUS POINTS OF AGREEMENT, DISAGREEMENT AND THE DIFFERING DEGREES OF EMPHASIS IN THE PROGRAM, THE REPORT OF THE JURY AND THE REPORT OF THE "CLIENT" ARE EXACTLY WHAT A PRACTICING ARCHITECT FACES FROM DAY TO DAY. ON ANY SIZEABLE PROJECT HE MUST DEAL WITH OWNERS, REAL ESTATE OPERATIVES, FINANCIERS, TENANTS, PUBLIC RELATIONS CONSULTANTS, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS, INTERIOR DECORATORS, AS WELL AS WITH STRUCTURAL, MECHANICAL AND OTHER SPECIALIZED ENGINEERS. EACH ONE OF THESE MEN HAS AN IMPORTANT STAKE IN THE PROJECT; EACH SEES IT FROM HIS OWN POINT OF VIEW AND USUALLY ONLY FROM HIS OWN POINT OF VIEW. THE ARCHITECT HAS A SEMI-JUDICIAL FUNCTION. HE MUST LISTEN TO ALL SIDES IMPARTIALLY, RECONCILE CONFLICTS, AND, SOMEHOW, OUT OF THE CONFLICTING INTERESTS CREATE A WHOLE THAT IS GREATER THAN THE SUM OF ITS PARTS: THE HARMONIOUS SYNTHESIS THAT IS ARCHITECTURE.

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY MORRIS KETCHUM, JR.

THE JURY FELT THAT THE PROGRAM FOR THIS PROBLEM PROVIDED AN UNUSUALLY INTERESTING EXERCISE IN PLAN, STRUCTURE AND ARCHITECTURAL DETAIL. IT COMBINED THE ORGANIZATION OF OPERATIONAL SPACE FOR STOCK HANDLING, WAREHOUSING, AND FINISHING WITH THAT OF PUBLIC SPACE FOR DISPLAY, SALES CONTACTS AND GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES. THERE WERE OBVIOUS OPPORTUNITIES FOR DESIGNING A BUILDING WHOSE EXTERIOR EXPRESSION WOULD IN ITSELF BE AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR ITS OWNER'S MERCHANDISE. THE PROGRAM'S ONLY WEAKNESS SEEMED TO BE THE SOMEWHAT VAGUE AND ILLOGICAL PROVISIONS FOR THE PARKING OF EXECUTIVE AND CUSTOMER CARS. THE PROGRAM STATES THAT PARKING SPACE IS TO BE PROVIDED "FOR A FEW EXECUTIVE CARS AND CUSTOMERS' CARS ON WHATEVER REMAINING PORTION OF THE LOT IS AVAILABLE. PARKING FOR WORKERS' CARS IS PROVIDED ELSEWHERE."

AS A RESULT, THE MAJORITY OF STUDENTS, IN THEIR ENDEAVORS TO PROVIDE OFF-STREET PARKING SPACES OF SOME SORT ALONG THE STREET FRONT, SACRIFICED TOO MUCH GROUND AREA AND THE OPPORTUNITY FOR A SIMPLE, STRAIGHTFORWARD SOLUTION - ALL TO PROVIDE PARKING AREAS THAT WERE USUALLY INADEQUATE IN SIZE AND TORTUOUS IN SHAPE.

THE SOLUTION AWARDED FIRST PRIZE, THAT OF W.J.LAFFAN, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, WAS THE ONLY ONE WHICH BOLDLY SOLVED THIS PHASE OF THE PROBLEM. EXECUTIVE PARKING SPACES ARE LOCATED AT THE REAR OF THE PLOT; CUSTOMER PARKING IS ALLOCATED TO THE 150 FOOT LENGTH OF CURB ALONG THE STREET FRONT. THE JURY FELT THAT, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THIS CURB PARKING FOR CUSTOMERS MIGHT PARTIALLY BLOCK A VIEW OF THE BUILDING, ITS SIZE AND SCALE WOULD COUNT SUFFICIENTLY ABOVE THE LINE OF PARKED CARS. MORE IMPORTANT, THIS SOLUTION MAKES POSSIBLE THE MAXIMUM DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISPLAY AND SALES AREA, WHICH OCCUPIES THE ENTIRE STREET FRONTAGE. IT IS AN UNUSUALLY SIMPLE, STRAIGHTFORWARD, RESTRAINED AND DISTINGUISHED PIECE OF ARCHITECTURE. OUTSIDE, THE PROJECTED ROOF CANOPY SHADES THE GLASS WALL OF THE SHOWROOM FROM TOO MUCH SOUTHERN SUN. WELL SCALED GLAZING PATTERNS PROVIDE A VARIED DISPLAY OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF GLASS AND METAL PRODUCTS SOLD WITHIN. INDOORS, THE FLOW OF CUSTOMER TRAFFIC THROUGH THE SPACIOUS RECEPTION AND EXHIBITION AREA IS SUBTLY CONTROLLED BY A SKYLIT, GLASS INCLOSED GARDEN COURT.

BEHIND THE SCENES, MATERIALS HANDLING, FINISHING, STORAGE, AND OPERATIONS ARE PROVIDED WITH WELL ARRANGED SPACE AND EQUIPMENT. THE PRIVATE OFFICES, PLACED ON A MEZZANINE, ARE SO LOCATED THAT THEY CAN OVERLOOK BOTH THE PUBLIC AND OPERATIONAL AREAS. THE ONLY CRITICISM OF THIS PROBLEM WAS THAT THESE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES WERE SOMEWHAT UNDERSIZED AND INADEQUATELY DEVELOPED IN DETAIL.

THE SECOND PRIZE SOLUTION BY W. H. FUNK, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, WAS COMMENDED FOR ITS EXCELLENT HANDLING OF THE OPERATIONAL SPACES AND THE QUALITY OF ITS EXTERIOR DESIGN. ITS FAULTS INCLUDED A SOMEWHAT COSTLY AND WASTEFUL ARRANGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC SPACE; AN OUTDOOR EXHIBIT THAT MIGHT BE OF DOUBTFUL VALUE, ESPECIALLY IN A CLIMATE WITH 30 INCHES OF RAINFALL DURING THE WINTER MONTHS, AND A PUBLIC PARKING AREA SO SMALL THAT ITS ACHIEVEMENT HARDLY SEEMED JUSTIFIED. THE MEZZANINE OFFICES ENJOY AN EXCELLENT LOCATION BUT ARE SOMEWHAT TORTUOUS IN PLAN. THE OPEN CHARACTER OF THE DISPLAY SPACE WITH ITS REAR VIEW OF THE OPERATIONAL WING SEEMED HIGHLY COMMENDABLE.

THE WINNER OF THE THIRD PRIZE, L.T.HORD, JR., OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE, HAD ONE OF THE BEST PLAN SOLUTIONS FOR THE OPERATIONAL AREA AND ALMOST A STANDARD SCHEME FOR THE PUBLIC SPACE AND PARKING. A SMALL PARKING COURT WAS PLACED TO ONE SIDE, THE DISPLAY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SPACE OCCUPIED THE REMAINDER OF THE STREET FRONT. NOT SHOWN IN PLAN BUT PRESENT IN THE MINDS OF THE JURY WAS THE FACT THAT AT THE RIGHT-HAND BOUNDARY OF THE PLOT THERE MIGHT BE THE EXTERIOR WALL OF AN ADJOINING BUILDING WHICH WOULD ACTUALLY CUT OFF THE SIDE VIEW OF THE DISPLAY AREA. THE EXTERIOR EXPRESSION OF THE DISPLAY SPACE AND THE MEZZANINE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES SEEMS TO BE SOMEWHAT FORCED IN CHARACTER. THE JURY NOTED THAT WHILE EXCELLENT SUN PROTECTION WAS PROVIDED FOR THE MEZZANINE OFFICES THE 20 FOOT HIGH GLASS WALL OF THE DISPLAY AREA WAS LEFT WITH LITTLE OR NO SUN PROTECTION. THE SIMPLICITY OF THE EXTERIOR, AS WELL AS ITS UNDEVELOPED POSSIBILITIES, WERE CONSIDERED AS ASSETS TO THIS SOLUTION.

THE SOLUTION OF V.A.KIBLER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS WAS AWARDED FOURTH PRIZE FOR ITS DIRECT AND SIMPLE GROUPING OF THE PUBLIC SPACE AND THE PARKING AREA ALONG THE STREET FRONT AND FOR ITS CAREFUL PLANNING OF THE OPERATIONAL AREA. THE MEZZANINE ARRANGEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES WAS CONSIDERED HIGHLY COMMENDABLE BUT NO ONE FELT THAT A LIVE TREE COULD EVER GROW BELOW THE SKYLIGHT OF THE INTERIOR COURTYARD. THE EXTERIOR DESIGN WAS NOT CONSIDERED TO BE AS WELL DETAILED AS IN THE PREVIOUS AWARDS. IN PARTICULAR, THE SIGN LETTERING WAS ILL-CONCEIVED AND ALMOST UNREADABLE AND THE SLOPING CURVE OF THE SHOWROOM ROOF FACIA WOULD SOON

ACCUMULATE STAINS AND DIRT. THE JURY ALSO NOTED THAT THE PROBLEM OF SUN PROTECTION WAS NOT FULLY SOLVED.

R.E.FOREST, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY RECEIVED A FIRST MENTION PLACED FOR A GOOD OVERALL SOLUTION COMBINED WITH A DISTINGUISHED EXTERIOR TREATMENT OF THE PUBLIC AREA. HAD HIS PLANNING OF THIS PUBLIC AREA BEEN SIMPLER, WITH A LESS OBVIOUS WASTE OF SPACE IN BOTH THE INTERIOR COURTYARD AND ALONG THE STREET FRONT, HE WOULD HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR A HIGHER AWARD.

IN THE OPINION OF THE JURY, THE MAJORITY OF THE NON-PREMIATED DESIGNS LACKED INSPIRATION AND A THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEM. OPERATIONAL AREAS WERE FREQUENTLY DIVIDED, BY IMMOVABLE INTERIOR WALLS, INTO CRAMPED AND INFLEXIBLE SPACES; TRUCK ACCESS AT THE REAR ALLEY WAS OFTEN INADEQUATE IN SIZE AND SHAPE; PUBLIC AREAS WERE SELDOM DESIGNED FOR SIMPLIFIED DISPLAY AND CONTROL OR ELSE WERE NOT PROVIDED WITH ADEQUATE NATURAL ILLUMINATION. THOSE GIVEN A MENTION OR BETTER AVOIDED THESE FAULTS AND AT LEAST ACHIEVED A PRACTICAL OVERALL SOLUTION.

ONE MAN'S OPINION - BY HENRY G. SCHMIDT, EASTERN DIVISION MANAGER KAWNEER CO.

THE MOST IMPORTANT CUSTOMER WHO WOULD PERSONALLY COME IN CONTACT WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF A GLASS DISTRIBUTOR IS THE BUILDING GENERAL CONTRACTOR. MANY OF THESE MEN OWN AND OPERATE SMALL BUSINESSES. DURING THE DAY, THEY ARE DRESSED IN DUNGAREES OR OLD CLOTHES AND OFTEN HAVE CEMENT, LIME, AND PAINT ON THEIR WORK CLOTHES. THE FRONT ENTRANCE AND SALES AREA SHOULD NOT BE SO PRETENTIOUS AS TO MAKE THIS IMPORTANT CUSTOMER FEEL ILL AT EASE AND OUT OF PLACE.

IT SEEMED THAT THE STUDENTS DID NOT RECOGNIZE THE ABOVE FACT AND MOST OF THE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM SHOWED A FRONT ON THE BUILDING AND A SALES AREA WHICH WERE MUCH TOO PRETENTIOUS.

USUALLY, THESE BUILDING CONTRACTORS ARE NERVOUS AND ALWAYS IN A HURRY. THEY ARE DASHING FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER. IT IS, THEREFORE, VERY IMPORTANT TO HAVE PARKING FACILITIES READILY AVAILABLE AND IN THIS PARTICULAR PROBLEM, IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORTHWHILE TO HAVE INDICATED THAT THE BUILDING BE PLACED THIRTY FEET BACK FROM THE BUILDING LINE AND THE ENTIRE 30' X 150' IN FRONT OF THE BUILDING BE USED FOR PARKING. THIS MAY HAVE CAUSED THE ARCHITECT AND DESIGNER QUITE SOME CONCERN. HOWEVER, FROM THE STANDPOINT OF PROFIT AND LOSS, IT WOULD BE VERY ESSENTIAL IN THE OPERATION OF THIS BUSINESS.

MANY OF THE STUDENTS SHOWED A LOADING PLATFORM ON THE REAR OF THE BUILDING. IF THERE WERE A SMALL WELL IN A SMALL PART OF THE REAR, A FEW OF THE TRUCKS FOR OUTGOING OR INCOMING MATERIALS COULD HAVE BEEN LOADED AT TRUCK LEVEL. HOWEVER, GLASS COMPANIES USE "A RACK" TRUCKS AND SMALL PICK-UP TRUCKS WITH A GLASS RACK FASTENED TO ONE SIDE. THESE TRUCKS ARE BEST LOADED ON THE LEVEL. THE REAR OF THE BUILDING SHOULD BE PLACED FAR ENOUGH BACK FROM THE ALLEY SO THAT THE ENTIRE REAR OF THE BUILDING WOULD BE FOR INCOMING AND OUTGOING SHIPMENTS.

IN MOST GLASS COMPANIES, THERE IS NOT A CONTINUOUS FLOW OF CUSTOMERS IN AND OUT OF THE SALES AREA. USUALLY, THERE IS AN INTENSE ACTIVITY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE DAY, IN THE MIDDLE OF THE DAY, AND AT THE END OF THE DAY. IT IS, THEREFORE, ESSENTIAL THAT SOME OFFICE PERSONNEL BE ADJACENT TO THE SALES AREA SO THAT THEY MIGHT TAKE CARE OF CUSTOMERS AS THEY ENTERED THE SALES AREA AND WOULD STILL

BE ABLE TO MAKE GOOD USE OF THEIR TIME AS OFFICE EMPLOYEES WHEN THERE WERE NO CUSTOMERS TO BE TAKEN CARE OF. IT IS ALSO ADVISABLE TO BE ABLE TO HAVE BOOTHS OFF THE SALES AREA WHERE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS MAY BE EXAMINED.

NORMALLY, AN OPERATION OF THIS SIZE WOULD BE LOCATED ON A RAILROAD SIDING.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO HAVE AN OVERHEAD CRANE TO HANDLE LARGE CASES OF PLATE GLASS. MANY LIGHTS OF PLATE GLASS ARE MORE THAN 12' OR 144". PLATE GLASS WEIGHS $3\frac{1}{2}$ POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT. THE CRANE MUST BE ABLE TO LIFT AT LEAST ONE TON AND MUST BE HIGH ENOUGH TO LIFT THESE LONG CASES OFF THE GROUND.

THE MAIL ROOM PROBABLY IS A BRANCH OF THE GENERAL OFFICE FUNCTION AND SHOULD BE PLACED NEAR THE GENERAL OFFICE AND NOT AT SOME DISTANT POINT OUT IN THE WAREHOUSE.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-----|---------------|-----|-----------------|---|---------------|
| 6 | FIRST MENTION PLACED | 3 | FIRST MENTION | 79 | MENTION | 1 | HORS CONCOURS |
| | | 153 | NO AWARD | 242 | TOTAL SUBMITTED | | |

OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE: FIRST MENTION PLACED- L.T.HORD, THIRD PRIZE.

MENTION- B.R.COLEY, V.GUTIERREZ, O.HARRINGTON, B.HURLOCK, L.N.JUSTICE, J.KELLEY, J.W.KULAS, L.LIM, V.MATHIS, V.M.PILAND, JR., F.ROSILE, C.THOMPSON, D.B.WINES.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE: FIRST MENTION- J.C.GILBERT, R.SCHRECK. MENTION- H.J.BECKER, J.M.GODUSCIK, C.L.HALL, D.D.KISTLER, E.RICHARDS, D.R.STERE, S.J.VERNON, J.A.WEBB, JR., C.E.BAREFOOT, R.BYTHEWAY, G.DODDY, E.GALLAGHER, R.GALLAGHER, T.GRESHAM, J.H.LUCAS, A.LUKENS, K.R.MILLER, R.H.NEWTON, J.SEVERINO.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: FIRST MENTION PLACED- H.FUNK, SECOND PRIZE, R.E.FORREST.

MENTION- W.H.AHRENS, C.D.BUCK, J.A.CURTIS, P.H.HOLT, III, K.UNDERWOOD.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA: FIRST MENTION PLACED- V.A.KIBLER, FOURTH PRIZE, R.S.ROSE. FIRST MENTION- G.WATANABE. MENTION- P.BACALZO, C.E.BERGSTROM, D.H.CARLSEN, T.W.CLARIDGE, C.H.DAWE, D.R.ENGELAD, J.C.FOSTER, H.A.JACOBS, P.H.HALVERSON, D.R.HEIL, A.N.HELANDER, D.E.KAMINSKI, C.E.KIRCHNER, T.H.KLAUSMEYER, G.O.KOUNTZ, A.E.KOZAKIEWICZ, J.K.LAUMER, R.F.MATTHEIS, W.J.MCCLEARY, J.MCNAIR, J.R.MEJERLE, C.E.NEUNABER, R.J.OFFRINGA, D.H.SIEG, B.H.SMITH, C.SPEAR, O.STARK, D.STEFFENS, F.J.TRESNAK, I.S.TSHILDS, J.J.VOSKA, C.F.WAMSLEY, R.J.WARGER, W.P.WENZLER, L.A.WHITE, H.L.WRIGHT, C.A.PETERSEN.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, NAVY PIER, CHICAGO: MENTION- D.KURKA. HORS CONCOURS- S.SCHMALL.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: FIRST MENTION PLACED- W.J.LAFFAN, FIRST PRIZE.

MENTION- C.CHRISTEN, J.DAW.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA: MENTION- R.F.BEHM, H.M.BESOSA.

INDEX OF REPRODUCTIONS:

CLASS B PROBLEM II - A BUILDING FOR A GLASS DISTRIBUTOR
KAWNEER PRIZE JANUARY 11, 1951

| | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 31. | W.J.LAFFAN, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME | FIRST MENTION PLACED - 1ST PRIZE |
| 32. | W.H.FUNK, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY | FIRST MENTION PLACED - 2ND PRIZE |
| 33. | L.T.HORD, JR., OKLAHOMA A & M COLLEGE | FIRST MENTION PLACED - 3RD PRIZE |
| 34. | V.A.KIBLER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS | FIRST MENTION PLACED - 4TH PRIZE |
| 35. | R.E.FORREST, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY | FIRST MENTION PLACED |

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

exercise any 5 weeks between:
october 23—december 23, 1950

judgment on or about:
january 10-14, 1951

class C, problem II: a small pottery factory

JOHN NOBLE RICHARDS, TOLEDO, OHIO, the author, received his B. of Arch. in 1930 from the University of Pennsylvania. He traveled in Europe during 1928 and 1929 on the Stewardson Traveling Scholarship. He was awarded the Cret Medal at the University of Pennsylvania in 1928. Until 1933 Mr. Richards was employed in Philadelphia returning to Toledo as designer for Mills, Rhines, Bellman and Nordhoff. In 1940 he became a partner of the firm which in 1944 changed to the present firm name of Bellman, Gillett & Richards. Mr. Richards has been very active in civic and cultural groups in Toledo; has served as President of the Junior Chamber and Director of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce; President of the Toledo Chapter of the A.I.A.; served on the National Committee on Education and Committee on Fees and in 1950 was elected Regional Director of the Great Lakes District of the A.I.A.

The owners of a nationally known stoneware pottery factory have decided to build their new plant on the edge of a large city and have purchased property on a northwest corner bounded by two important arterial highways. The uniformly level property fronts 350 feet on the north-south highway and 300 feet on the east-west highway. The highway curbs establish the property lines and there are no sidewalks. Set-back restrictions require that no portion of a building project beyond a line 50 feet back of the property lines along the highways. Drive-way entrances are not permissible on either highway within 200 feet from the corner of the property lines. Outdoor displays, advertising signs, and parking facilities are not included in the setback restrictions.

One of the reasons for the purchase of this property was that it affords an opportunity for outdoor display, making possible an active business from passing traffic. It further offers opportunity for visitors to view the manufacture of the pottery.

The factory will, in its new location, continue to carry on its traditional good craftsmanship in the manufacture of art objects in pottery; practical flower pots, architectural flower containers, water jugs, decorative pottery, and sculpture pieces.

The following areas are required (all areas given below are net; no circulation has been included):

1. *Display.* Room for display of the products manufactured (1500 square feet); toilets for public.

2. Administration.

Sales office (300 sq. ft.)
Business office (275 sq. ft.)
Manager's office (225 sq. ft.)
Designer's office (for two persons—300 sq. ft.)
Toilets and coat room for administrative personnel

3. *Manufacturing.* (Total area 500 sq. ft.) To be so arranged as to afford an efficient flow of the work and, at the same time to permit visitors to view the entire process without interfering with the workers.

Experimental laboratory equipped with small kiln for firing tests and color glazing.
Molding room.
Drying area.
Kiln room (six electrically operated kilns, each capable of firing 1500 to 2000 small pieces).
Glazing area (three kilns).
Storage room for stock materials such as clay.
Mixing area for clay, "slip," etc.
Stock room for finished product.
Shipping area and loading dock.
Plant Manager's office.
Toilets, showers, and lockers for about 30 employees (may be in basement).

4. *Boiler plant and transformer room.* (may be in basement)

5. *Parking.* 40 cars for employees; 50 cars for visitors.

REQUIRED: Sheet size 31" x 40".

- A. Plot plan at 1/32" to the foot, showing landscaping; the building in block and its relationship to parking areas, and outdoor display areas.
- B. Plan of the building at 1/8" to the foot identifying all required elements and indicating the production flow in the manufacturing area.
- C. Section, at right angles to the east-west highway, at the scale of 1/16" to the foot.
- D. One detail, preferably at the visitors' entrance to the building, at 3/4" to the foot.

Mandatory requirements and regulations governing this problem are stated in the Circular of Information of the Department of Architecture for the School Year 1950-1951. A copy will be sent on request.

judgment on or about:
January 10, 1991

class C, problem 11: a small pottery factory

JOHN NOBLE RICHARDS, TOLEDO, Ohio, the subject received the B. of Arch. in 1930 from the University of Pennsylvania. He traveled in Europe during 1928 and 1929 on the Stewardship Traveling Scholarship. He was awarded the Cret Medal at the University of Pennsylvania in 1928. Until 1933 Mr. Richards was employed in Philadelphia returning to Toledo as designer for Mills, Rhines, Bollman and Nordhoff. In 1940 he became a partner of the firm which in 1944 changed to the present firm name of Bollman, Gillett & Richards. Mr. Richards has been very active in civic and cultural groups in Toledo; has served as President of the Junior Chamber and Director of the Toledo Chapter of the A.L.A.; served President of the Toledo Chapter of the A.L.A. on the National Committee on Education and Commerce on Fees and in 1950 was elected Regional Director of the Great Lakes District of the A.L.A.

Outdoor displays, advertising signs, and parking facilities are not included in the setback restrictions. Flat no portion of a building project beyond a line 50 feet back of the property lines along the highway. Drive way entrances are not permissible on either highway within 200 feet from the corner of the property lines. Set back of the property lines along the highway and there are no sidewalks. Set back restrictions require north-south highway and 300 feet on the east-west highway. The minimum level property fronts 350 feet on the northwest corner bounded by two important arterial highways of a large city and have purchased property on a factory have decided to build their new plant on the The owners of a nationally known storeware pottery

One of the reasons for the purchase of this property was that it affords an opportunity for outdoor display making possible an active business from passing traffic. It further offers opportunity for visitors to view the manufacture of the pottery.

The factory will, in its new location, continue to carry on its traditional good craftsmanship in the manufacture of art objects in pottery; practical flower pots, stoneware flower containers, water jugs, decorative pottery, and sculpture pieces.

The following areas are required (all areas given below are net: no circulation has been included):

I. Display. Room for display of the products manufactured (1500 square feet); toilets for public.

- D. One detail, preferably at the visitors' entrance to the building, at 3'4" to the foot.
 - C. Section, at right angles to the east-west highway, at the scale of 1/16" to the foot.
 - B. Plan of the building at 1/8" to the foot identifying all required elements and indicating the production flow in the manufacturing areas.
 - A. Plot plan at 1/32" to the foot, showing landscaping; areas and outdoor display areas.
- REQUIRED: Sheet size 31" x 40".
5. Parking. 40 cars for employees; 50 cars for visitors.
 4. Boiler plant and transformer room. (may be in basement)
 3. Manufacturing. (Total area 500 sq. ft.) To be so arranged as to afford an efficient flow of the work and, at the same time to permit visitors to view the entire process without interfering with the workers. Experimental laboratory equipped with small kiln for firing tests and color glazing.
Molding room.
Drying area.
Kiln room (six electrically operated kilns, each capable of firing 1500 to 2000 small pieces).
Glazing area (three kilns).
Storage room for stock materials such as clay.
Mixing area for clay, "slip," etc.
Stock room for finished product.
Shipping area and loading dock.
Plant manager's office.
Toilets, showers and lockers for about 30 employees (may be in basement).
 2. Administration. (Total area 300 sq. ft.)
Manager's office (for two persons—300 sq. ft.)
Business office (225 sq. ft.)
Sales office (300 sq. ft.)
Toilets and coat room for administrative personnel

Mandatory requirements and regulations governing this problem are stated in the Circular of Information of the Department of Architecture for the School Year 1950-1951. A copy will be sent on request.

CLASS C PROBLEM II

A SMALL POTTERY FACTORY
JOHN NOBLE RICHARDS, TOLEDO, OHIO

JURY OF AWARD - JANUARY 11, 1951

GEORGE BIELITCH
CARL C. BRAUN
MICHAEL M. HARRIS
BERNARD HOESLI
JOSEPH JUDGE

MORRIS W. KLEY
G. A. RACKELL
ARVIN W. SHAW
THORNE SHERWOOD

JOHN STENKEN
DAVID TUKEY
WYNANT D. VANDERPOOL, JR.
ALBERT W. VARASSE
WILLIAM D. WILSON

SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVES: JACK S. BAKER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA
MESSRS.: LIEFER AND WORTH, DELEHANTY INSTITUTE

PARTICIPANTS:

DELEHANTY INSTITUTE, NEW YORK
LAYTON SCHOOL OF ART, MILWAUKEE
OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE
RICE INSTITUTE
T SQUARE CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA
TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, NAVY PIER, CHICAGO
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
UNAFFILIATED, MILWAUKEE

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY THORNE SHERWOOD

IN APPRAISING THE DESIGNS THE JURY OBSERVED THAT MANY OF THE STUDENTS LACKED A CAREFUL ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM AND OVERLOOKED THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS:

- A) A SUITABLE SITE SOLUTION, DRAMATIZING THIS MANUFACTURING CONCERN FROM THE TWO MAIN HIGHWAYS AND SOLVING ADEQUATELY DAILY VISITORS' AND EMPLOYEES' PARKING REQUIREMENTS; AT THE SAME TIME GIVING THE BUILDING ITSELF WITH ITS INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DISPLAY THE ADVERTISING VALUE THE SITE MAKES POSSIBLE.
- B) A STUDIED RELATION OF MANUFACTURING, RECEIVING, SHIPPING, AND MANAGEMENT ON ONE HAND, AND A PROPER INCLUSION OF DISPLAY AND SALES ON THE OTHER.

AGAIN, MANY OF THE CONTESTANTS ATTEMPTED TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM WITH PRECONCEIVED IDEAS OF FORM AND SCALE FOR THE BUILDING IN MIND. INASMUCH AS THIS IS DEFINED AS A SMALL FACTORY PRODUCING SMALL PRODUCTS WITH DAILY VISITORS AND EMPLOYEES FEW IN NUMBER, THE RESULT WAS THAT MANY SUBMISSIONS FAILED TO GAUGE THE SCALE OF THE BUILDING PROPERLY. IN MANY INSTANCES THE FACTORY WAS ENTIRELY TOO MONUMENTAL.

ALTHOUGH THE PROGRAM STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF DISPLAY AND ADVERTISING VALUE OF THE PLANT, THE JURY FELT THAT THE RELATIONSHIP OF SHIPPING, RECEIVING, PRODUCTION LINE, AND PLANT MANAGEMENT TO EACH OTHER SHOULD ALSO BE DEVELOPED. IN MANY CASES THESE ELEMENTS WERE CARELESSLY HANDLED WITH MOST ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISPLAY AND SALES. NO DESIGN WARRANTED A FIRST MENTION PLACED, THOUGH THE THREE FIRST MENTIONS SELECTED SHOWED CAREFUL PLAN ANALYSIS, ORIGINALITY, AND DESIGN ABILITY.

OF THESE THE DESIGN BY N. T. LACEY, RICE INSTITUTE, IS THE ONE MOST CAREFULLY

STUDIED. IT SHOWS AN INTELLIGENT AND WELL ORGANIZED SITE PLAN SERVING BOTH HIGHWAYS DIRECTLY AND PROVIDING GOOD SEPARATION OF PERSONNEL PARKING. THE BUILDING IS PLANNED AND DESIGNED TO PROVIDE MORE THAN PASSING INTEREST TO THE MOTORIST, WITH ITS INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DISPLAYS PROMINENTLY FEATURED FROM TWO DIRECTIONS. THE PUBLIC APPROACH FROM THE PARKING THROUGH THE INFORMAL OUTDOOR DISPLAY TO THE INDOOR EXHIBITS IS WELL ORGANIZED AND RELATED TO SALES. AT THE SAME TIME THE CENTRAL PLAN ALLOWS THE PUBLIC EASY ACCESS TO THE MANAGEMENT, AND AN EXCELLENT VIEW OF THE PRODUCTION LINE ITSELF. RECEIVING, SHIPPING, AND PLANT MANAGEMENT ARE ALL INTEGRATED IN AN EFFICIENT MANNER. LASTLY THE CHARACTER OF THE DESIGN IS DIRECT AND ATTRACTIVE WITH REASONABLE STRUCTURAL FORMS THAT EVOKE THE TYPE OF PRODUCTION THAT TAKES PLACE WITHIN.

IN THE SITE PLAN OF J.R.VIKS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS NAVY PIER, THE PARKING IS HANDLED LESS SUCCESSFULLY SINCE IT IGNORES EASY ACCESS FROM BOTH IMPORTANT HIGHWAYS TO THE PARKING FOR VISITORS AND FACTORY PERSONNEL. THERE IS NO SEPARATION BETWEEN THESE TWO CATEGORIES OF PARKING. THE LOCATION OF THE STRUCTURE ON THE SITE HAS GOOD ADVERTISING VALUE FROM BOTH HIGHWAYS AND IS ADMIRABLY PLANNED. THE OUTDOOR DISPLAY IS MOST PROMINENT, LEADING THE PUBLIC APPROACH DIRECTLY THROUGH INTO THE ENCLOSED EXHIBIT. THE PLAN ORGANIZATION IS EXCELLENTLY EXPRESSED IN BOTH FORM AND ARRANGEMENT. IT PROVIDES A SIMPLE ACCESS TO SALES MANAGEMENT, AND COMPLETE VISIBILITY OF THE MANUFACTURING PROCESS. DESPITE THE GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF THE PLAN, THE JURY BELIEVED THAT THE AMPLE SITE SHOULD HAVE LED THE STUDENT TO OPEN UP THE INTERIOR DISPLAY AT A WIDER ANGLE AND THEREBY CONSTRICT THE PLAN LESS. THE INDICATION OF THE EXTERIOR SUGGESTING LIGHT STEEL AND GLASS CONSTRUCTION WITH SOLID WALLS FACED WITH CERAMIC TILE SEEMS A HIGHLY APPROPRIATE SOLUTION.

IN THE DESIGN OF R.T.BISSELL, RICE INSTITUTE, THE JURY FELT THAT THE SITE PLAN WAS HANDLED BEST OF ANY OF THE THREE FIRST MENTIONS. THE STRAIGHTFORWARD APPROACH FROM BOTH HIGHWAYS AND THE PROPER SEPARATION BETWEEN VISITORS AND EMPLOYEE PARKING IS EXCELLENT. THE BUILDING IN ITS LOCATION AND FORM PRESENTS AN INTERESTING FACADE TO BOTH HIGHWAYS, THE DISPLAY IS EQUALLY VISIBLE FROM TWO DIRECTIONS AND THE VISITORS' APPROACH DIRECTLY HANDLED FROM BOTH PARKING AREAS. THE PLAN ITSELF PRESENTS PROBLEMS OF CIRCULATION BY DRAWING THE PUBLIC THROUGH LONG CORRIDORS IN ORDER TO CONTACT SALES AND MANAGEMENT, OR TO INSPECT THE PRODUCTION LINE. THE RELATIONSHIP OF PLANT MANAGER AND THE FACTORY ITSELF IS QUESTIONABLE SINCE THESE TWO ELEMENTS ARE WIDELY SEPARATED. THE SCALE OF THE DESIGN IS EXCELLENT AS IT DEFINITELY EXPRESSES A SMALL FACTORY WITH LOW CEILINGS AND SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION, BUT THE USE OF MATERIALS SUCH AS SPLIT LOG SIDING AND QUARRY STONE IS NOT PARTICULARLY APPROPRIATE TO EITHER THE FACTORY FUNCTION OR ITS MANUFACTURED PRODUCT.

IN CONCLUSION, MANY OF THE MENTION DESIGNS WERE WELL DEVELOPED IN PART AND SHOWED INTERESTING DESIGN FEATURES AS WELL AS A GOOD GENERAL SENSE OF PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION, BUT LACKED THE COMPLETE INTEGRATION OF THE PROGRAM WHICH WOULD HAVE BROUGHT THEM HIGHER AWARDS. THE JURY FELT THE OVERALL RESULT WAS DISAPPOINTING SINCE TOO MANY OF THE STUDENTS FAILED TO GRASP THE BASIC SIMPLICITY AND SMALL SCALE IMPLIED IN THE PROGRAM, THEREBY "OVER-DESIGNING" ELEMENTS IN BOTH PLAN AND ELEVATION WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN KEPT STRAIGHTFORWARD AND SIMPLE.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|----|---------|-----|----------|-----|-----------------|
| 3 | FIRST MENTION | 68 | MENTION | 121 | NO AWARD | 192 | TOTAL SUBMITTED |
|---|---------------|----|---------|-----|----------|-----|-----------------|

OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE: MENTION- W.W.HARPER, E.R.HOERMANN.
RICE INSTITUTE: FIRST MENTION- R.T.BISSELL, N.T.LACEY, MENTION- T.F.ARNER,
C.K.CAMPBELL, W.G.MCMINN, R.L.WINTERS.
T SQUARE CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA: MENTION- S.T.CRAIG.
TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE: MENTION- O.HAMILTON, J.THORNTON.
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA: MENTION- D.V.BAKER, D.R.BLIVAS, J.D.BRUCHMANN,
F.L.CREAGER, A.G.DIERKES, R.EINSWEILER, K.W.EKMAN, F.L.ELSASSER,
J.E.ERBACH, W.P.ERICKSON, JR., J.M.FLOM, G.GERMANSON, H.C.GRIFFITH,
C.T.HAND, J.A.HENDERSON, S.JACHEC, R.JULIU, K.A.KRAUSE, J.P.LOCKE,
J.D.MARTIN, N.MEYER, G.S.MILLSTEIN, N.E.MINSTER, H.M.O'CONNELL, JR.
W.R.RYAN, R.W.THWAITES, T.TORGENSEN, N.ZIMMERMAN
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, NAVY PIER, CHICAGO: FIRST MENTION- J.VIKS.
MENTION- D.BELETSKY, R.CARLSON, W.DEBALL, H.DUTZI, G.GETTY,
M.GOLDBLATT, C.HOGLUND, T.KURZ, O.LEANDER, R.MASTERSON, B.ORDLOCK,
D.RUTKOWSKI, M.SCHAFER, D.SORENSEN, D.SPORLEDER, D.STUKENBERG.
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY: MENTION- V.T.JACKSON.
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO: MENTION- A.A.GORRELL.
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: MENTION- E.C.COMO, P.CORKER, A.EILERS, E.LITTLE,
H.A. HOFFMANN, R.J.LYNCH, M.A.NIEMAN, G.PRISCO, R.STRICKFADEN,
M.C.SUTTON.
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND: MENTION- A.J.BURIN, D.G.DEANGELIS,
R.E.HAWES.

INDEX OF REPRODUCTIONS:

CLASS C PROBLEM 11 - A SMALL POTTERY FACTORY
JANUARY 11, 1951

| | |
|---|---------------|
| 36. J. R. VIKS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, NAVY PIER | FIRST MENTION |
| 37. R.T.BISSELL, RICE INSTITUTE | FIRST MENTION |
| 38. N. T. LACEY, RICE INSTITUTE | FIRST MENTION |

REPRODUCTIONS OF WORK OF THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR
AVAILABLE AT 30 CENTS A PRINT; REPORTS AT 15 CENTS
EACH. REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
JANUARY 1954
MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
SUBJECT: [Illegible]
[Illegible text follows, consisting of several paragraphs of faint, mostly illegible handwriting.]

Very truly yours,
[Illegible signature]
[Illegible title]

**the emerson prize
a geographic library**

HARMON H. GOLDSTONE, the author, received a B.S. from Harvard in 1932 and a B. Arch. from Columbia in 1936. Except for a year during the war, with the coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and three years in the Army Air Forces, he has been with the New York firm of Harrison and Abramovitz (formerly Harrison and Foulhoux) since 1936. He has been Director of the B. A. I. D. Department of Architecture since 1948.

NORDIS FELLAND, Librarian, and

ENA L. YONGE, Map Curator, of The American Geographical Society have acted as technical consultants in the writing of this program.

Mr. X is a retired banker who has spent the greater part of his youth and of an inherited fortune in exploring the few remaining frontiers of the world. With increasing affluence and age, his enthusiasm for geography has turned more and more from that of the explorer to that of the scholar and connoisseur. Over the years he has amassed a unique and valuable collection of ancient atlases and maps, old navigation and astronomical instruments, rare books and memoirs of the great explorers. Now, in his retirement, he wishes to present this collection, together with a suitable setting and endowment for it, to the University of which he is a loyal alumnus.

After consultation with the University Trustees, it has been decided that the collection, which is distinguished for its quality rather than for its size, should be kept intact in a special room and under the supervision of a special librarian and her assistant. For convenience of administration and control this room is to be built as a small free-standing pavilion attached, by an enclosed corridor, to the main reading room of the University library. The only public access to the collection will be through this corridor; stack, storage and work space will be in a high basement under the pavilion, also connected with the basement service areas under the main reading room.

The existing main reading room is housed in a wing, running east and west, two hundred feet long and sixty feet high; the floor of the reading room is fifteen feet above the outside grade. The wing is constructed of limestone in a simplified classic style—more dull than offensive—with four foot wide pilasters alternating with eight foot wide windows along its entire length, all resting on a fifteen foot high basement plinth of rusticated masonry. On the north side of the wing, a well kept lawn with fine, old trees, slopes gently down to the shore of a quiet river, a hundred and fifty feet away. The pavilion for the Geographic Library is to be located on this lawn; its position, size, shape, height and style are left to the designer, subject to the following restrictions:

*exercise 10 consecutive days
january 8 to january 18, 1951
judgment at Syracuse University
february 3, 1951*

1. The pavilion should be so shaped and so located so as to interfere as little as possible with natural daylight in the main reading room. One of the eight foot wide windows of the reading room will be changed to a door opening into the connecting corridor.
2. The floor of the Geographic Library shall be at the same level as the main reading room, and beneath it shall be a full-height basement containing work and stack space, reached by a small stair and a 3'6" x 5'0" elevator. Microfilm facilities will be housed in this basement.
3. Both levels are to be connected back to the main wing with enclosed corridors which form the only access.
4. The main floor of the Geographic Library shall be adequate to house the following collection, together with its accessories and services: (All figures as to the number of items in various categories are approximate; they include required expansion space.)
 - a) 1400 atlases and folios: 1200 to be stored vertically on open shelves, will require shelves 12" deep, with heights adjustable to 16", 18", 20" and 22". 200 large folios will require shelving 18" deep, with heights ranging from 20" to 24". Length of shelving required can be figured by assuming that these books average four to six to the running foot.
 - b) 100 extra large folios to be stored flat on sliding shelves similar to those described for the map boxes in (d) below.
 - c) 8500 books of the usual sizes, to be stored on open shelves 8" deep, with heights adjustable to 8", 10", 12" and 14". Books of this type average eight, nine or ten to the running foot. If shelving is carried up beyond convenient reach from the floor, then a light mezzanine gallery, 3 or 4 feet wide, reached by a stair, is a more practical device than sliding ladders for use in reaching the upper shelves.
 - d) 5000 maps which are stored flat, in map boxes of heavy cardboard covered with buckram, which can be obtained in a variety of pleasing colors. These boxes are 4" high and 28" deep; 90% of them should be 41" wide, and 10% 54" wide, outside dimensions. The front part of the cover is hinged; when it is raised, the front drops down and the maps, which are protected by heavy paper folders, may easily be slipped

the emerson prize a geographic library

exercise 10 consecutive days
January 8 to January 18, 1951
February 3, 1951

1. The pavilion should be so shaped and so located so as to interfere as little as possible with natural daylight in the main reading room. One of the eight foot wide windows of the reading room will be changed to a door opening into the connecting corridor.

2. The floor of the Geographic Library shall be at the same level as the main reading room, and beneath it shall be a full-height basement containing work and stack space, reached by a small stair and a 36" x 50" elevator. Microfilm facilities will be housed in this basement.

3. Both levels are to be connected back to the main wing with enclosed corridors which form the only access.

4. The main floor of the Geographic Library shall be adequate to house the following collection, together with its accessories and services: (All figures are the number of items in various categories are approximate; they include required expansion space.)

(a) 1400 atlases and folios: 1200 to be stored vertically on open shelves, will require shelves 12" deep, with heights adjustable to 16", 18", 20" and 22". 200 large folios will require shelving 18" deep, with heights ranging from 20" to 24". Length of shelving required can be figured by assuming that these books average four to six to the running foot.

(b) 100 extra large folios to be stored flat on sliding shelves similar to those described for the map boxes in (b) below.

(c) 8500 books of the usual sizes, to be stored on open shelves 8" deep, with heights adjustable to 8", 10", 12", and 14". Books of this type average eight, nine or ten to the running foot. Shelving is carried up beyond convenient reach from the floor, then a light mezzanine gallery, 3 or 4 feet wide, reached by a stair, is used in reaching the upper shelves.

(d) 5000 maps which are stored flat in map boxes of heavy cardboard covered with buckram, which can be obtained in a variety of pleasing colors. These boxes are 4" high and 28" deep; 90% of them should be 41" wide and 10 1/2" wide, outside dimensions. The front part of the cover is hinged; when it is raised, the front drops down and the maps, which are protected by heavy paper folders, may easily be slipped

HARMON H. GOLDSTONE, the author, received a B.S. from Harvard in 1933 and a B. Arch. from Columbia in 1936. Except for a year during the war, with the co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs and three years in the Army Air Forces, he has been with the New York firm of Harrison and Abramowitz (formerly Harrison and Foulhoux) since 1936. He has been Director of the B. A. I. D. Department of Architecture since 1947.

NORDIS FELLAND, Librarian, and
ENA L. YONGE, Map Curator, of The American Geographical Society have acted as technical consultants in the writing of this program.

Mr. X is a retired banker who has spent the greater part of his youth and of an inherited fortune in exploring the few remaining frontiers of the world. With increasing affluence and age, his enthusiasm for geography has turned more and more from that of the explorer to that of the scholar and connoisseur. Over the years he has amassed a unique and valuable collection of ancient atlases and maps, old navigation and astronomical instruments, rare books and memoirs of the great explorers. Now, in his retirement, he wishes to present this collection, together with a suitable setting and endowment for it, to the University of which he is a loyal alumnus.

After consultation with the University Trustees, it has been decided that the collection, which is distinguished for its quality rather than for its size, should be kept intact in a special room and under the supervision of a special librarian and her assistant. For convenience of administration and control this room is to be built as a small free-standing pavilion attached by an enclosed corridor to the main reading room of the University library. The only public access to the collection will be through this corridor; stack storage and work space will be in a high basement under the pavilion, also connected with the basement service areas under the main reading room.

The existing main reading room is housed in a wing running east and west two hundred feet long and sixty feet high; the floor of the reading room is fifteen feet above the outside grade. The wing is constructed of limestone in a simplified classic style—more dull than off-white—with four foot wide pilasters alternating with eight foot wide windows along its entire length, all resting on a fifteen foot high basement plinth of rusticated masonry. On the north side of the wing, a well kept lawn with fine, old trees, slopes gently down to the shore of a quiet river, a hundred and fifty feet away. The pavilion for the Geographic Library is to be located on this lawn; its position, size, shape, height and style are left to the designer, subject to the following restrictions:

in or out. The map boxes rest on sliding shelves. For ease in handling, no more than seven or, at most, eight such shelves vertically should be included in any one section. Starting a few inches above the floor, the tops of the cabinets, under this arrangement, provide a convenient counter, at waist height, at which the maps can be examined. It is perfectly practical though not essential to place these cases back to back. For closer study and for tracing, etc., the maps will be brought to the work tables described below. Adequate aisles should be provided between the sections of map boxes for ease in removing their heavy and awkwardly shaped contents. About fifty maps may be stored in one box.

- e) A card catalog consisting of 60 drawers for 3" x 5" cards.
- f) Desks for the librarian and her assistant; these may be out in the open in the main part of the room or in an alcove; one of them should be close to the door for control. A drafting table, a light table, library tables and chairs for students, club chairs and side tables for casual readers should be all provided. It can be assumed that there will be no more than eight to ten users of the room at any one time. Since the users of the collection will be qualified scholars and since a special librarian will be in attendance at all times, the books and map boxes are to be freely accessible on open shelves. The room is to be fully air-conditioned to reduce the dust problem and to maintain proper humidity for the protection of the fine leather binding.
- g) Horizontal and vertical wall and free-standing cases for exhibition of old navigation and astronomical instruments, globes, celestial and armillary spheres, and ancient maps and charts framed on the walls will all add interest and character to the room. (A generally available reference, with illustrations of suitable material, is Lloyd A. Brown's *"The Story of Maps"*, Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1949. This contains a very full bibliography for those who wish further information.)

5. In general, users of the room will depend part on natural light, but consideration should be given to artificial lighting for the show of the year, and to special lighting of some exhibition cases.

6. While the shell of this structure will be of proof construction, the use of wood for finishes and furniture, cases, etc., is permissible.

The above requirements of the program have been given specifically and in considerable detail not only because this is a "technical" problem, but, on the contrary, that the designer can free himself, for once, from technical research and devote his full energy and attention toward the creation of a fine interior, monumental in size, elegant in proportions, rich in materials, lighted, convenient and inviting for use, and, above all, expressive of its purpose. Cost, fortunately, is not a consideration, since Mr. X is both anxious and able to provide the finest monument possible to his lifelong work.

Geography, as a science and as an art, has been given men for over two thousand years, growing in importance and complexity with the needs of their trade, their government, their economy and their intellectual curiosity. It is today, as it was for Claudius Ptolemy in the 2nd Century A.D., "a representation in picture of the whole known world together with the parts which are contained therein"—and that includes the future! deal!

REQUIRED DRAWINGS (Sheet Size: 31" x 23")

1. Section through one axis of the room, rendered in full colors to indicate materials, at the scale of $\frac{1}{2}" = 1'0"$.
2. Section at right angles to the above, at the scale of $\frac{1}{8}" = 1'0"$.
3. Plan of the main level showing connection of main reading room and arrangement of other spaces at the scale of $\frac{1}{8}" = 1'0"$.
4. A perspective at generous scale rendered in full colors to indicate materials, may be used for (1) above.

EMERSON PRIZE

A GEOGRAPHIC LIBRARY

HARMON H. GOLDSTONE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

JURY OF AWARD - FEBRUARY 3, 1951, SYRACUSE, N.Y.

CHARLES W. BEESTON, NEW YORK
GEORGE M. CLARK, SYRACUSE
WILLIAM P. CRANE, SYRACUSE
THOMAS T. CRENSHAW, WATERTOWN
JAMES CURTIN, SYRACUSE
DONALD Q. FARAGHER, ROCHESTER
MILO D. FOLLEY, LIVERPOOL

FRANCIS E. HARES, SYRACUSE
F. CURTIS KING, SYRACUSE
HARRY A. KING, SYRACUSE
N. A. ROTUNNO, SYRACUSE
OTTO TEEGEN, NEW YORK
ALAIN VERLEY, SYRACUSE

SPONSOR AND OBSERVER: DEAN L. C. DILLENBACK, COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS,
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

PARTICIPANTS:

OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA
UNAFFILIATED:
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY WILLIAM P. CRANE, III

AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF ITS TASK, THE JURY AGREED THAT THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PROBLEM WAS CAREFULLY EXPRESSED BY THE AUTHOR IN HIS REQUEST THAT THE DESIGN CREATE "A FINE INTERIOR, MONUMENTAL IN SIZE, ELEGANT IN PROPORTION, RICH IN MATERIAL, WELL LIGHTED, CONVENIENT AND INVITING FOR USE AND, ABOVE ALL, EXPRESSIVE OF ITS PURPOSE." THE SCALE OF THE SECTION CALLED FOR INDICATED FURTHER THE DESIRE THAT THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS BE EXPRESSED. THE SUBMITTED SOLUTIONS, IT WAS FELT, CONCERNED THEMSELVES MORE WITH CREATING A FORM SUITABLE FOR APPENDAGE TO THE CORRIDOR CONNECTION TO THE MAIN BUILDING THAN WITH THE INWARD EXPRESSION OF THE SPACE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE ROOM'S OCCUPANTS. AS FAR AS COULD BE DISCERNED, PAINT SEEMED TO BE THE PRINCIPAL MATERIAL RELIED UPON FOR RICHNESS OF THE INTERIOR SURFACES. PRACTICALLY ALL SCHEMES SUBMITTED COMPLIED WITH REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROGRAM: (1) THAT THE NEW BUILDING NOT INTERFERE WITH NATURAL DAYLIGHT IN THE MAIN BUILDING. HOWEVER, UPON EXAMINATION OF THE DESIGNS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENT (2), SUPPLEMENTED BY INFORMATION IN REQUIREMENT (4), IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT TWO OF THE SUBMITTALS DID NOT FOLLOW THIS REQUEST: "THAT THE FLOOR OF THE GEOGRAPHIC LIBRARY SHALL BE AT THE SAME LEVEL AS THE MAIN READING ROOM, ETC."

NORMALLY, SUCH DRAWINGS WOULD BE PROPOSED FOR H.C., BUT ONE OF THESE, THE DESIGN OF K. MITCHELL OF PRINCETON, WAS OF SUCH LIGHT QUALITY AND MET THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE AUTHOR, EXPRESSED ABOVE, SO WELL, THAT IT WAS PROPOSED FOR A MENTION. THE JURY REACTED STRONGLY TO THIS BEAUTIFULLY PRESENTED DESIGN AND FELT THAT THE AUTHOR ACTUALLY IMPROVED ON THE PROGRAM. IT WAS ONLY BECAUSE OF THE MISINTERPRETATION OF REQUIREMENTS 2 AND 4 THAT THIS PROBLEM DID NOT RECEIVE THE PRIZE.

A WELL PRESENTED DESIGN BY L. HAUCK OF PRINCETON ALSO MADE THE SAME ERROR, BUT WAS CONSIDERED GOOD ENOUGH FOR A SIMILAR AWARD.

IN MANY OF THE ONE LEVEL SCHEMES FOR THIS SMALL BUILDING THE JURY QUESTIONED THE NECESSITY OF INTRODUCING TWO LEVELS OF BOOK STACKS OR A BALCONY FOR PART OF THE LIBRARY REQUIREMENTS.

HOWEVER, IN RECOGNITION OF AN IMAGINATIVE SOLUTION, WELL EXECUTED, THE DESIGN SUBMITTED BY A.B.TOLAND OF PRINCETON WAS AWARDED SECOND MEDAL. CRITICISM OF THIS PROBLEM CENTERED ON MINOR FAULTS SUCH AS TIGHT CIRCULATION AT THE ENTRANCE AND A QUESTIONABLE CHOICE OF COLORS.

THE DESIGN OF C. H. JORDAN, ALSO OF PRINCETON, RECEIVED A SECOND MEDAL FOR SIMILAR REASONS. THE RESTRICTED BALCONY WITH A LOW CEILING WAS QUESTIONED FOR STORAGE AND USE OF FOLIOS. EVEN WITH THE GENEROUS AMOUNT OF NATURAL LIGHT PROVIDED, THE DARK BLUE INTERIOR, ALTHOUGH WELL DONE, WAS THOUGHT TO BE UNFORTUNATE AND WOULD COMPLICATE ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING OF THE ROOM. THE JURY CONCLUDED THAT NO ONE HAD QUITE SUCCEEDED IN THE CREATION OF A FINE INTERIOR WORTHY OF THE AWARD OF THE EMERSON PRIZE.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS:

2 SECOND MEDAL 15 MENTION 23 NO AWARD 40 TOTAL SUBMITTED
PRIZE WITHHELD

OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE: MENTION- D.L.ADMANSON, W.J.CRITCHTON,
J.R.CROZIER, W.R.FEARNOW, J.S.KELLER, A.RATCLIFF, G.J.VALENTINO.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE: MENTION- J.H.LUCAS.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: SECOND MEDAL- C.H.JORDAN, A.B.TOLAND. MENTION-
J.N.BOSSERMAN, L.W.HAUCK, K.M.MITCHELL, JR., A.P.MORGAN, JR.,
W.H.SHORT.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA: MENTION- N.C.ERKMEN
UNAFFILIATED, CHICAGO: MENTION- A.J.ENGLEER.

INDEX OF REPRODUCTIONS:

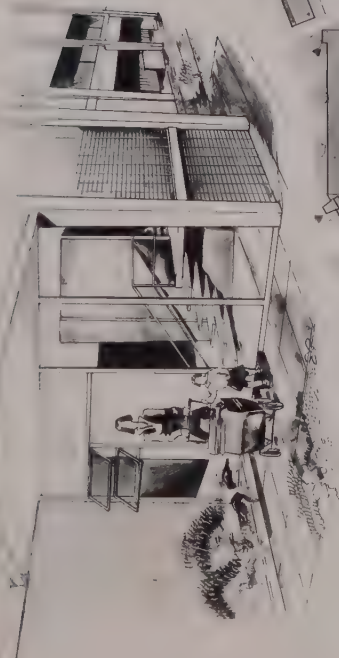
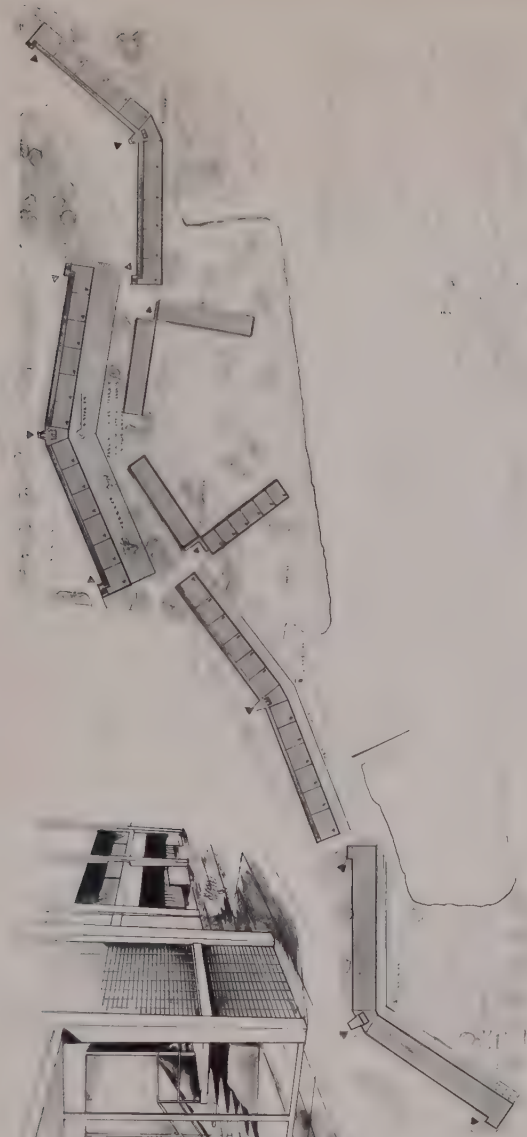
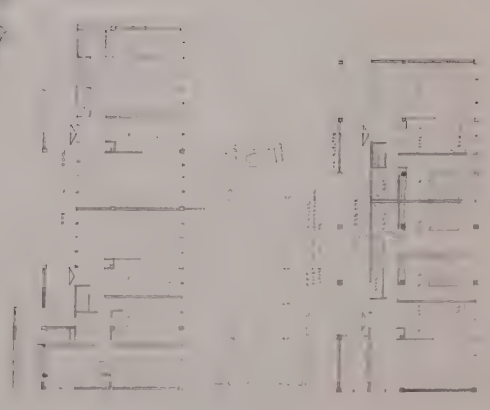
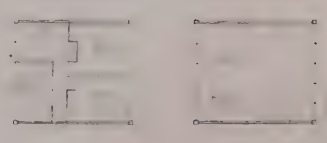
EMERSON PRIZE - A GEOGRAPHICAL LIBRARY
FEBRUARY 3, 1951 - SYRACUSE, N. Y.

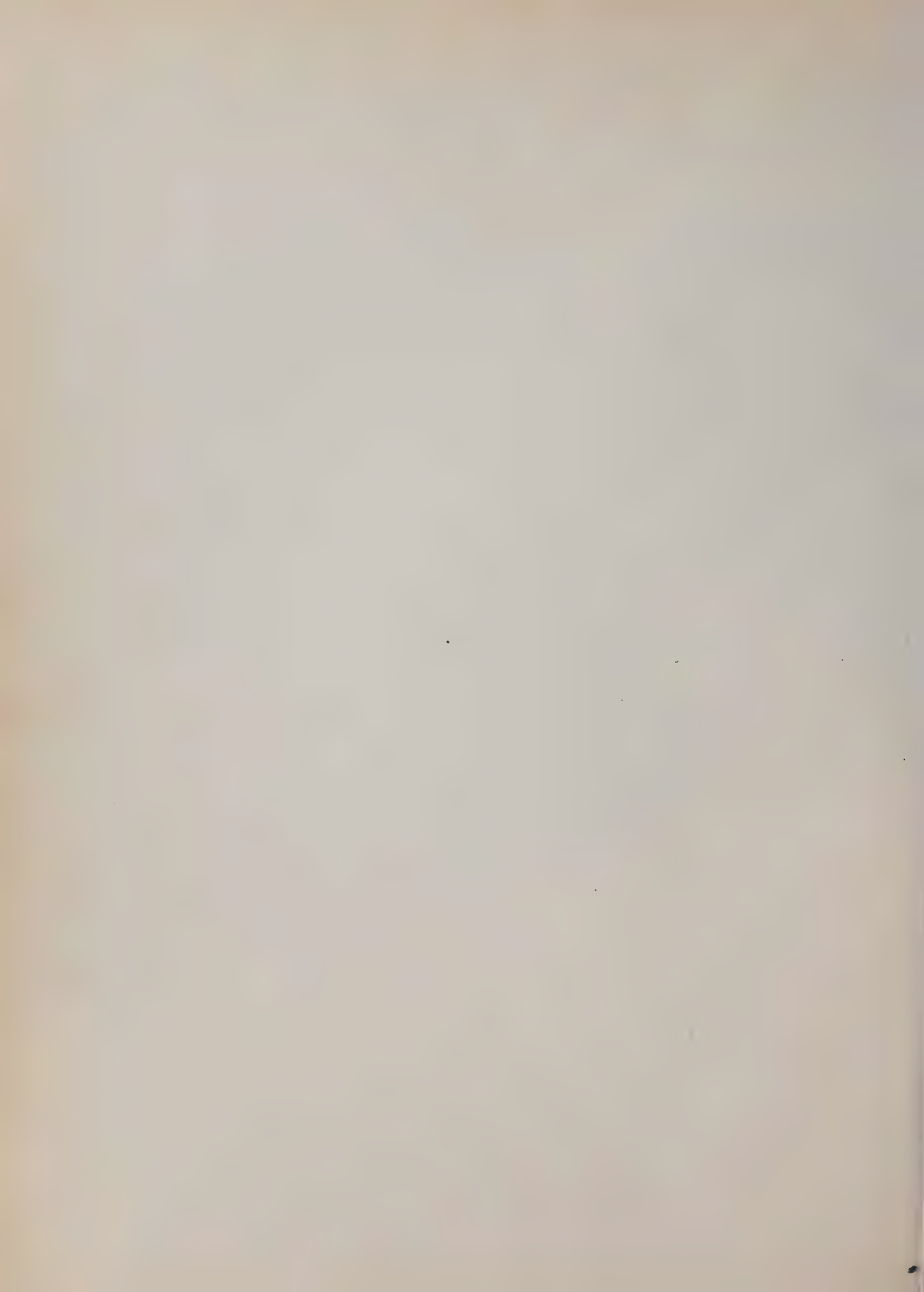
39. A.TOLAND, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY SECOND MEDAL

40. C.H.JORDAN, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY SECOND MEDAL

REPRODUCTIONS OF WORK OF THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR
AVAILABLE AT 30 CENTS A PRINT; REPORTS AT 15 CENTS
EACH. REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

1900
19
St. and Pine

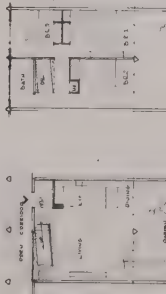
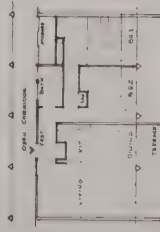




CAPITULATION

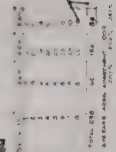


2nd floor



ALL SECTIONS SHOWN ON GROUND FLOOR

NO LINES DRAWN OF BUILDING AFTER FOUNDATIONS



ALL SECTIONS SHOWN ON GROUND FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

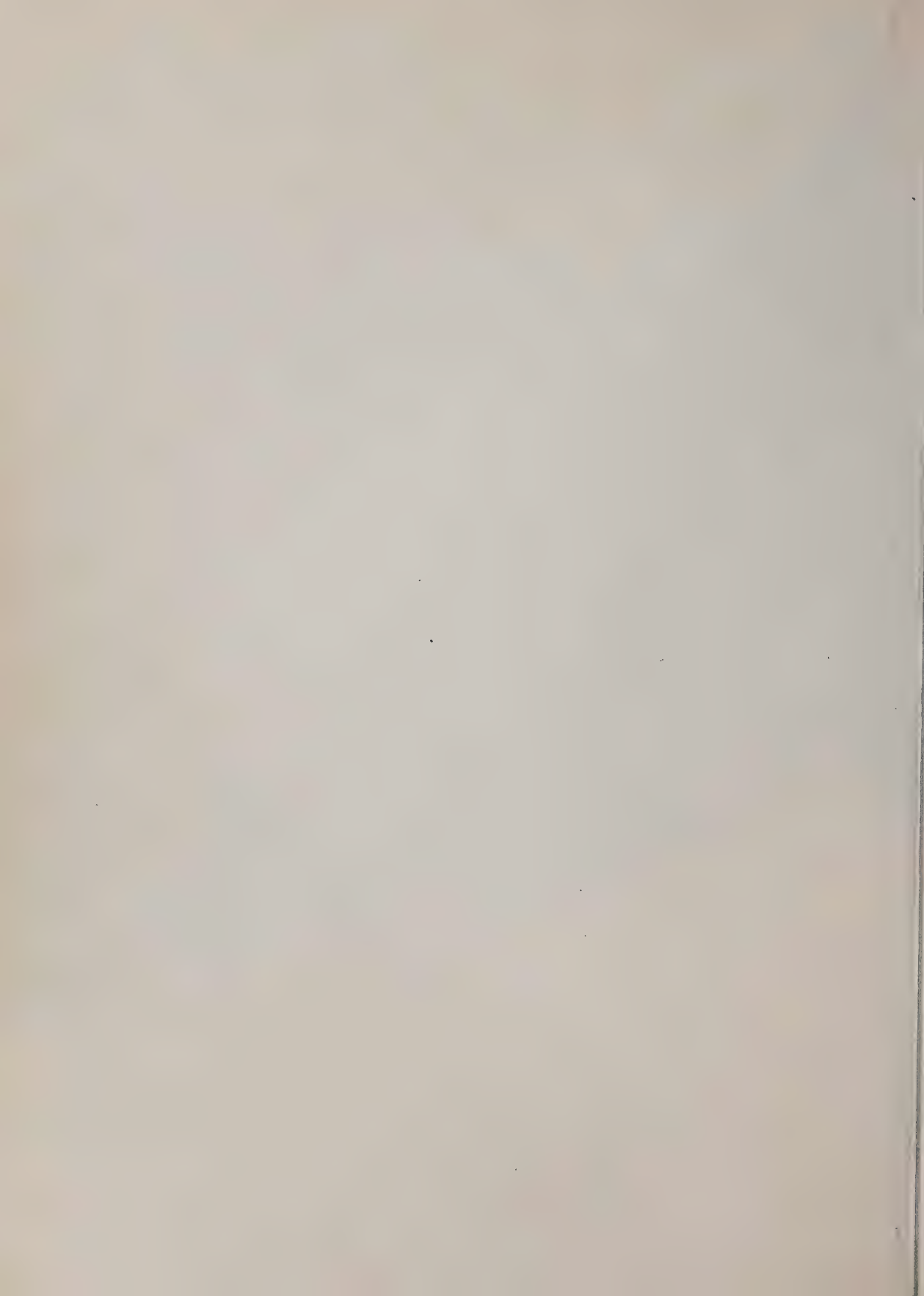


PERSPECTIVE



Graduate Apartments
Class of 1968
University of Illinois
Chicago, Ill.

2nd MEDAL
2nd PRIZE





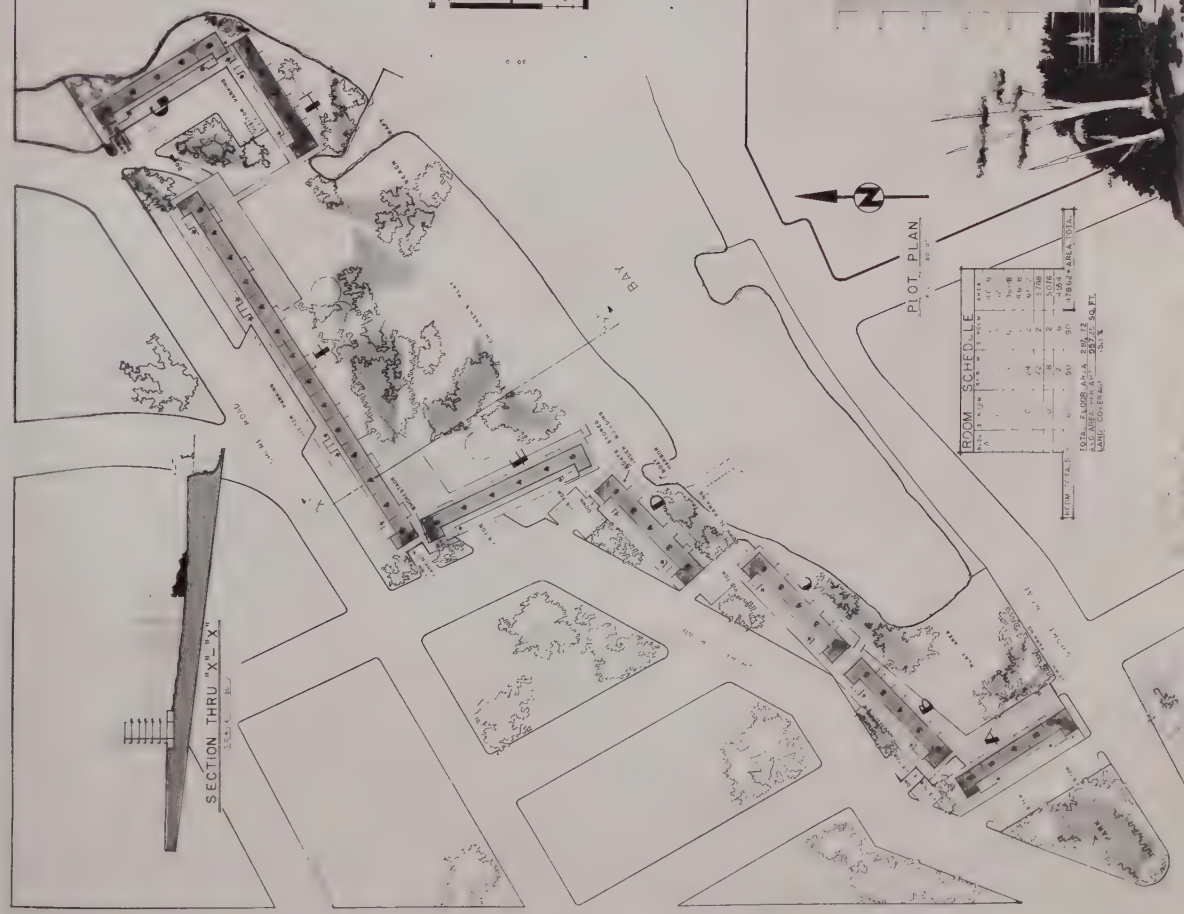
PERSPECTIVE



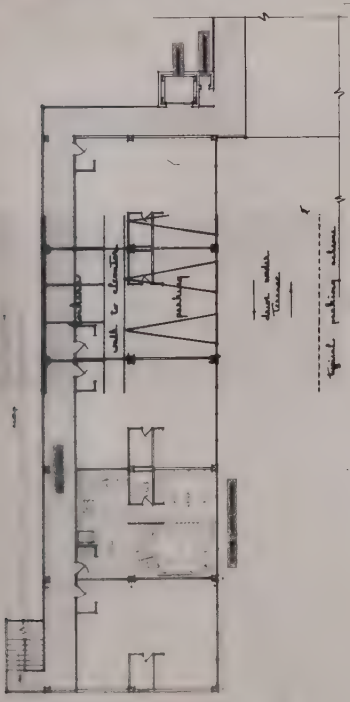
TYPICAL APARTMENT FLOOR PLANS



PARTIAL ELEV. OF TYPICAL BUILDING

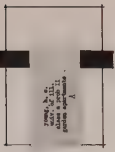


140-50
21

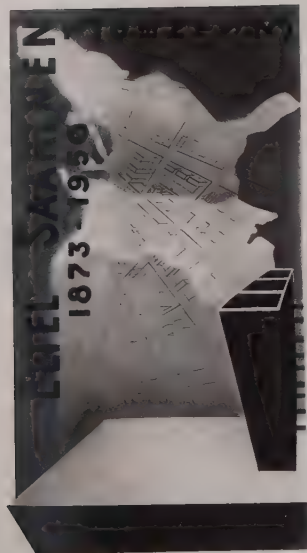


| SECTION | THICKNESS | WEIGHT | STRENGTH |
|---------|-----------|--------|----------|
| 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 8 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 9 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

NOTE: The above data is for reference only. The actual data should be used for design.

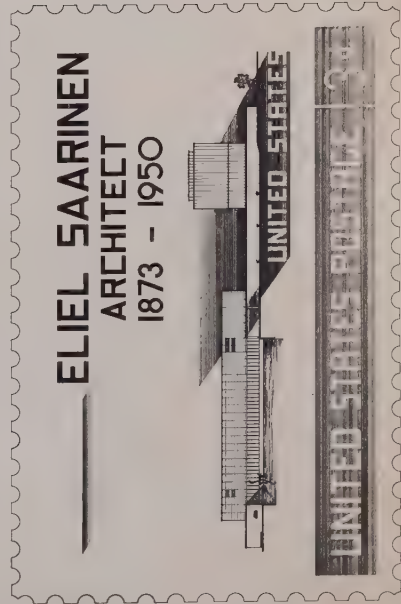


MEAL 22



196-24
24

Illustration
Design



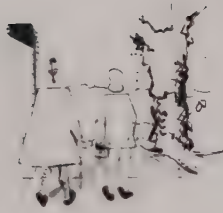
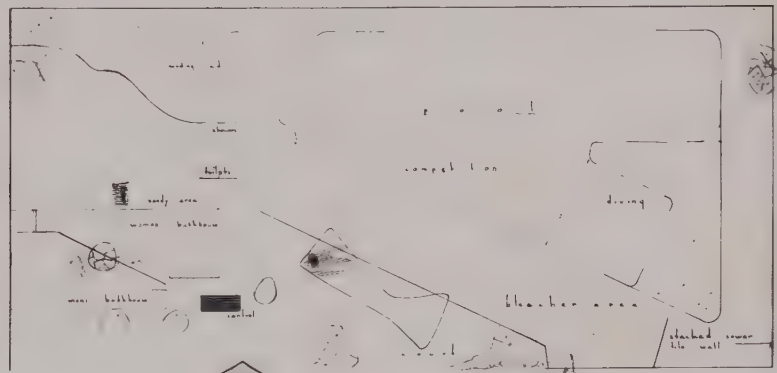
196-24
24



196-23
23



196-23
23



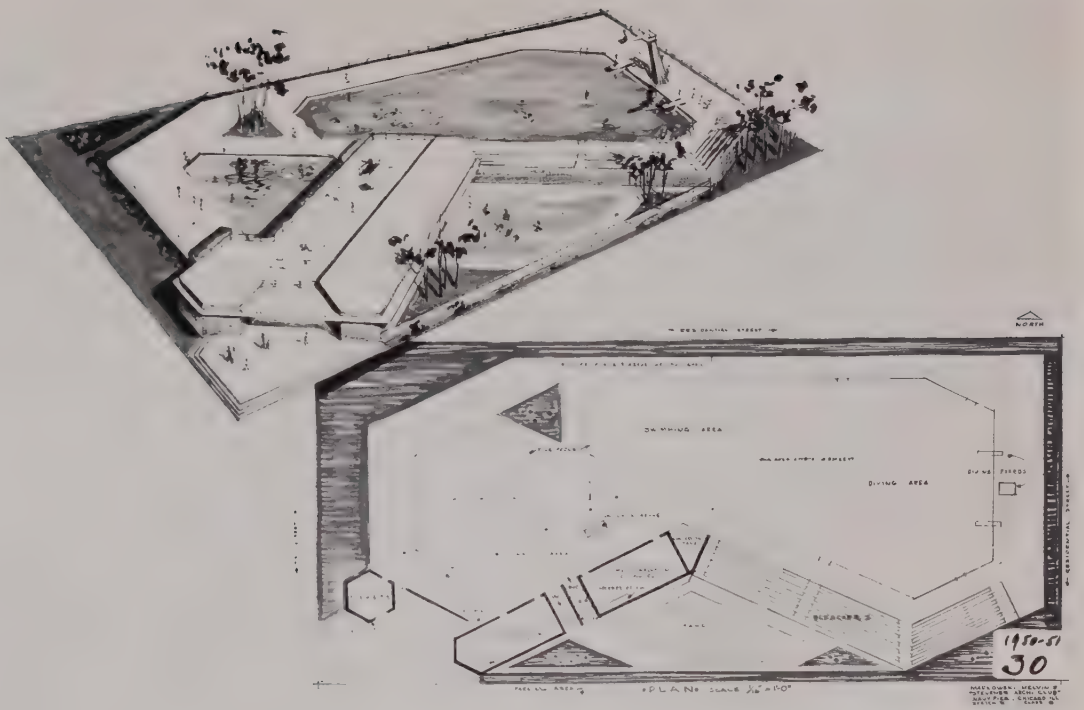
*Men's and
First Prize*
 1950-51
 27

University of Texas
 B & I D. J. & B
 1st II & B
 1st II & B
 1st II & B
 1st II & B

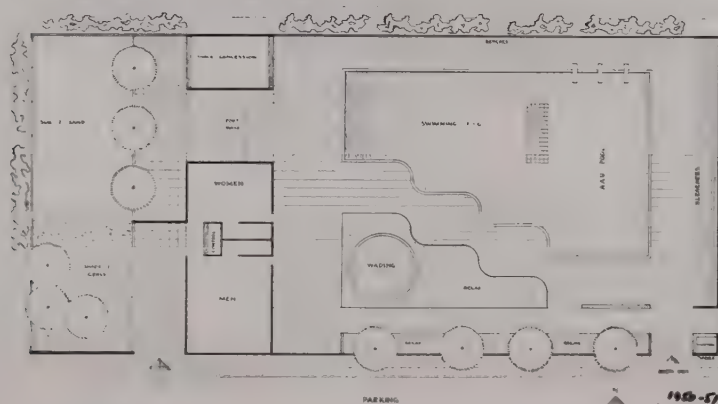


*Men's and
First Prize*
 1950-51
 28

University of Texas
 B & I D. J. & B
 1st II & B
 1st II & B
 1st II & B
 1st II & B



a public swimming pool



PLOT PLAN

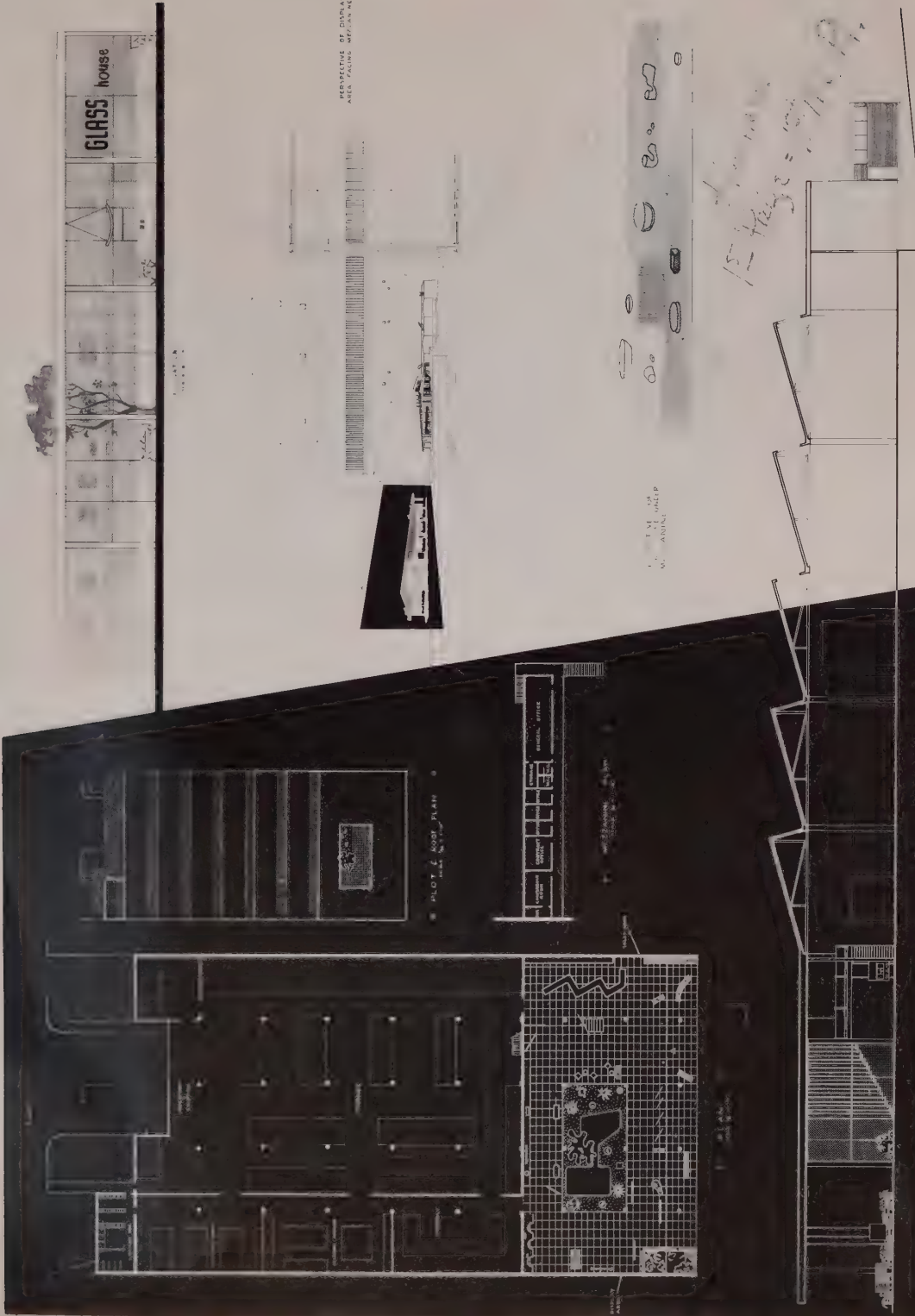
PARKING

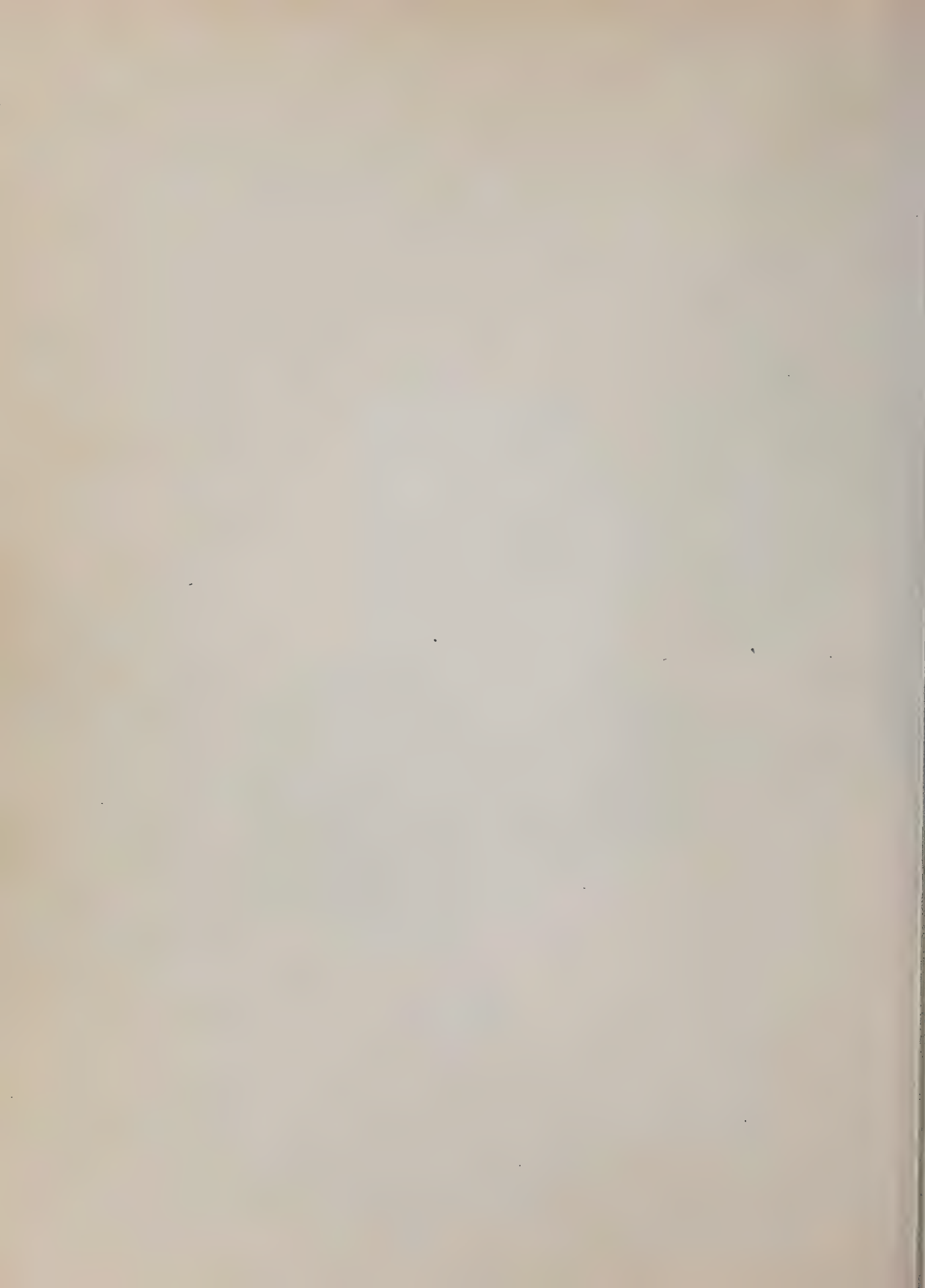
110-51
29

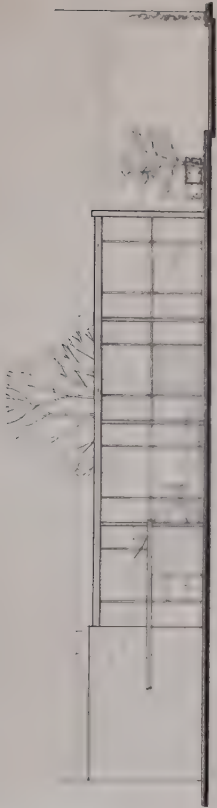
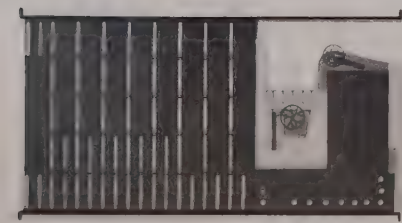
JAY H. LUCAS
PA STATE COLLEGE
CLASS B - SKETCH B
NOVEMBER 4, 1930

KAWNEER — PRIZE

1950-51 A BUILDING FOR A
GLASS DISTRIBUTOR
WILLIAM J LAPPAN
U OF MARYS DAME







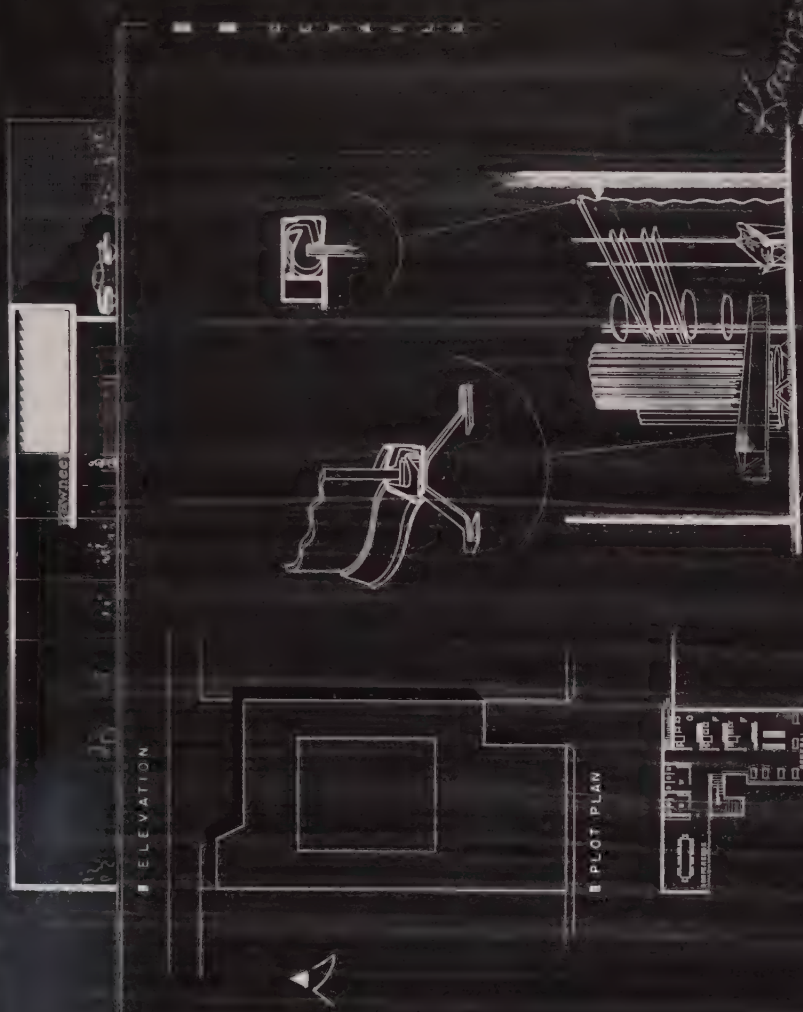
157
Kawar 202
1-10-Pl.



2nd Prize

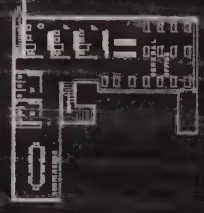


FLOOR PLAN



PLOT PLAN

ELEVATION

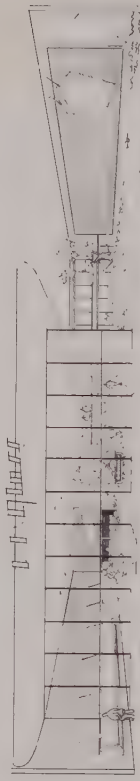
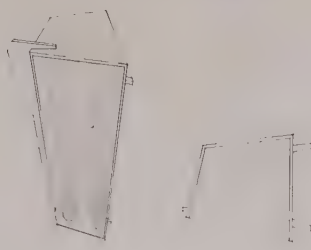
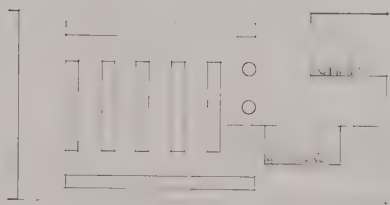
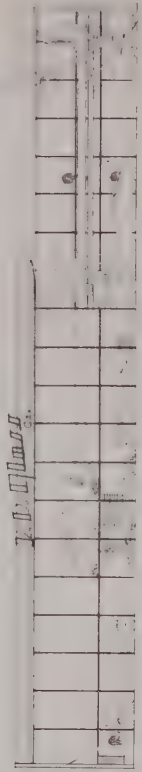


MEZZ. PLAN



SECTION

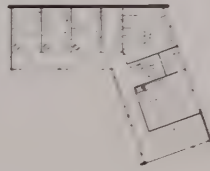
Handwritten:
 1st Floor
 2nd Floor
 3rd Floor



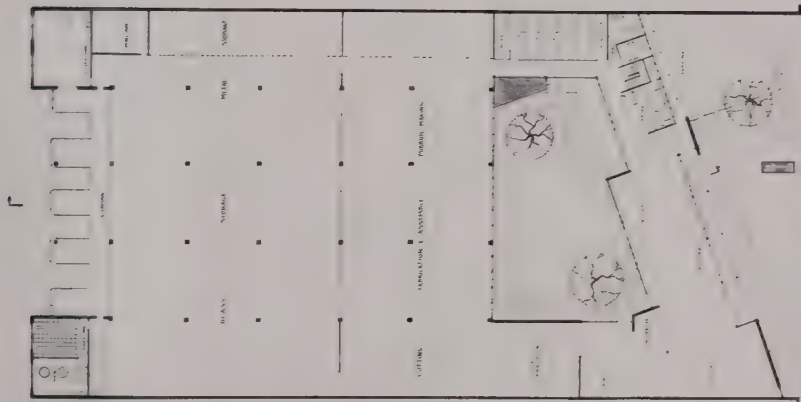
1st M. P.
Lanner 4th P.
non 32
34



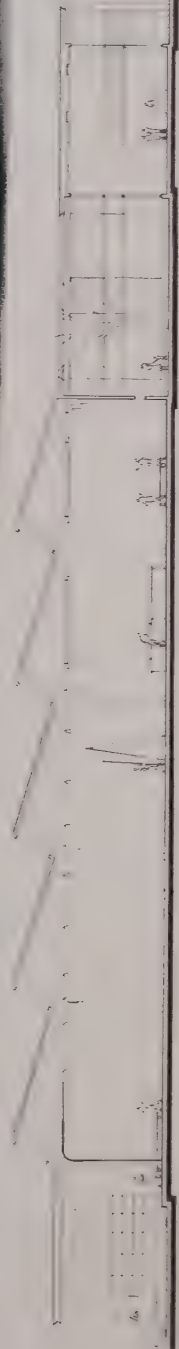
PLAN TYPICAL



PLAN TYPICAL



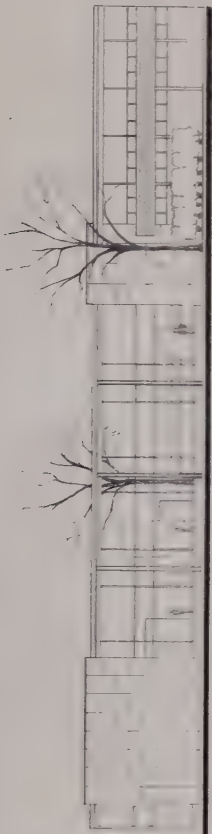
PLAN TYPICAL



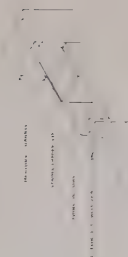
157-11-11

35

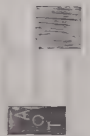
CONSTRUCTION
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT



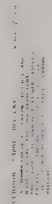
SECTION TYPICAL



SECTION TYPICAL



SECTION TYPICAL



SECTION TYPICAL

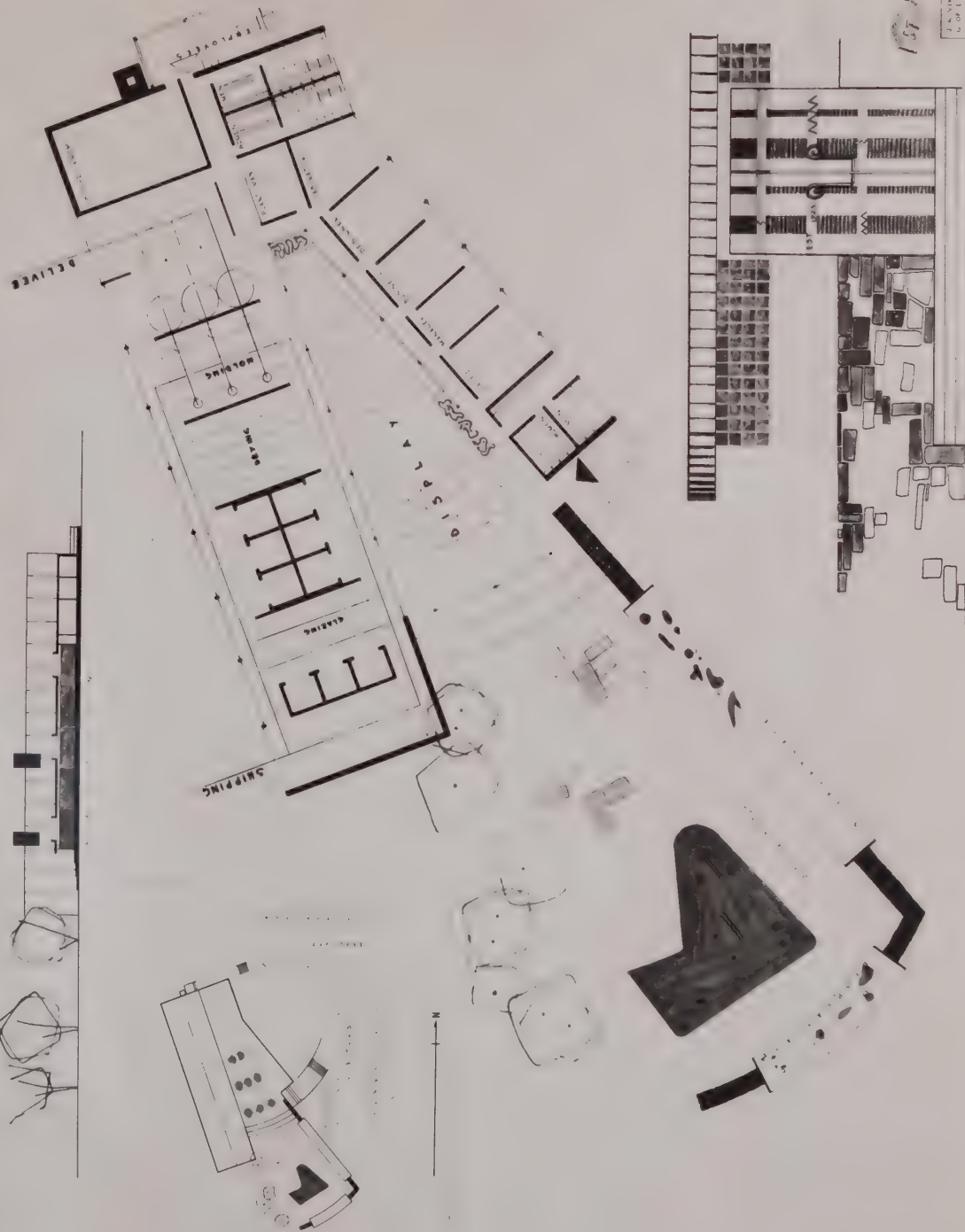
SECTION TYPICAL

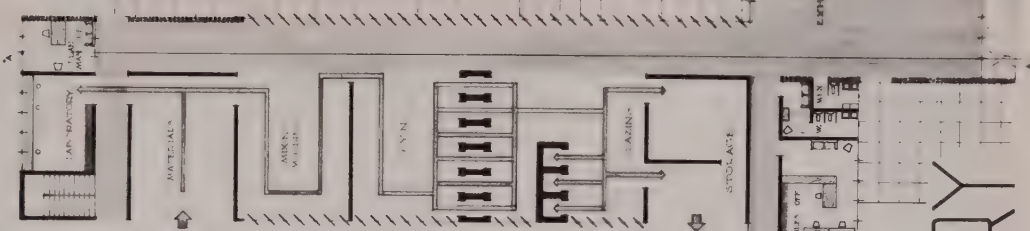
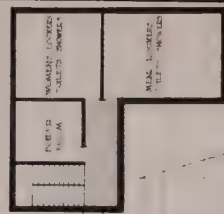


SECTION TYPICAL

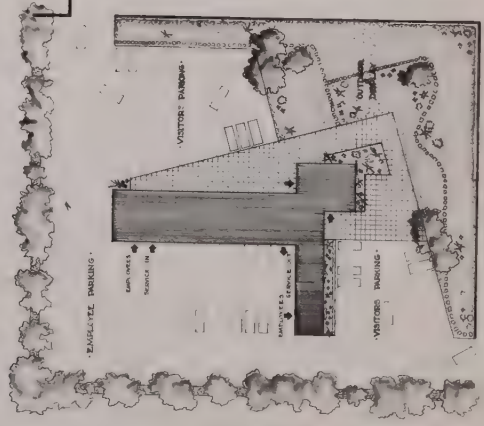
157 14

710-51
36





ENTRANCE DETAIL FROM NORTHEAST
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



PLT PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

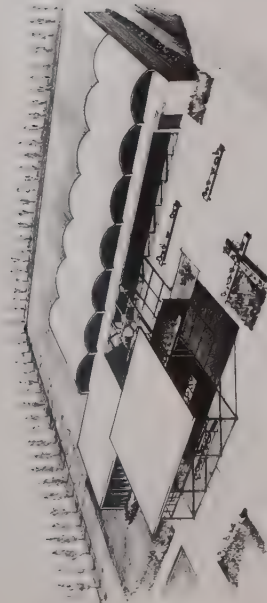


SECTION AA
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

POTTERY FACTORY

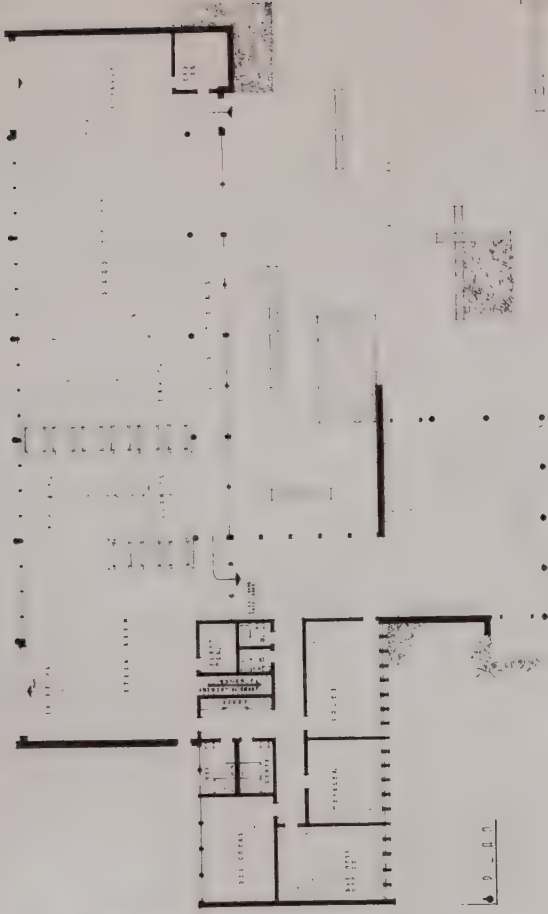
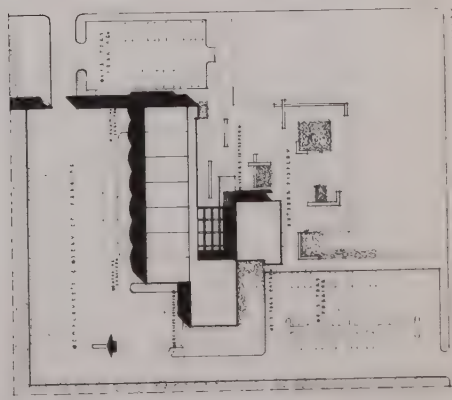


PERSPECTIVE

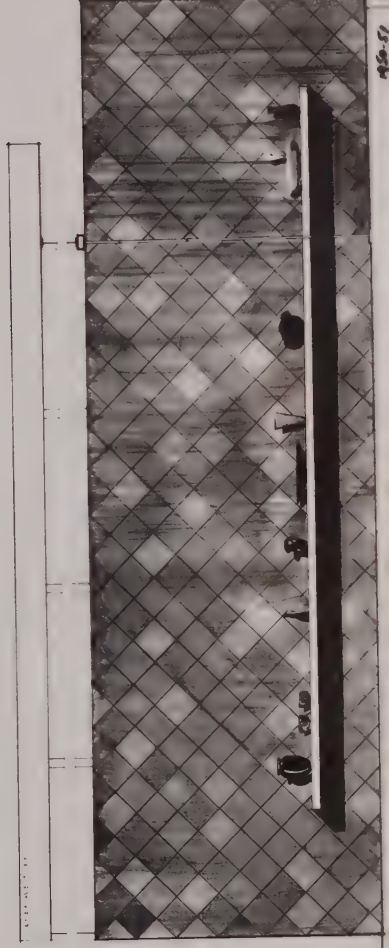
A SMALL POTTERY FACTORY



ELEVATION

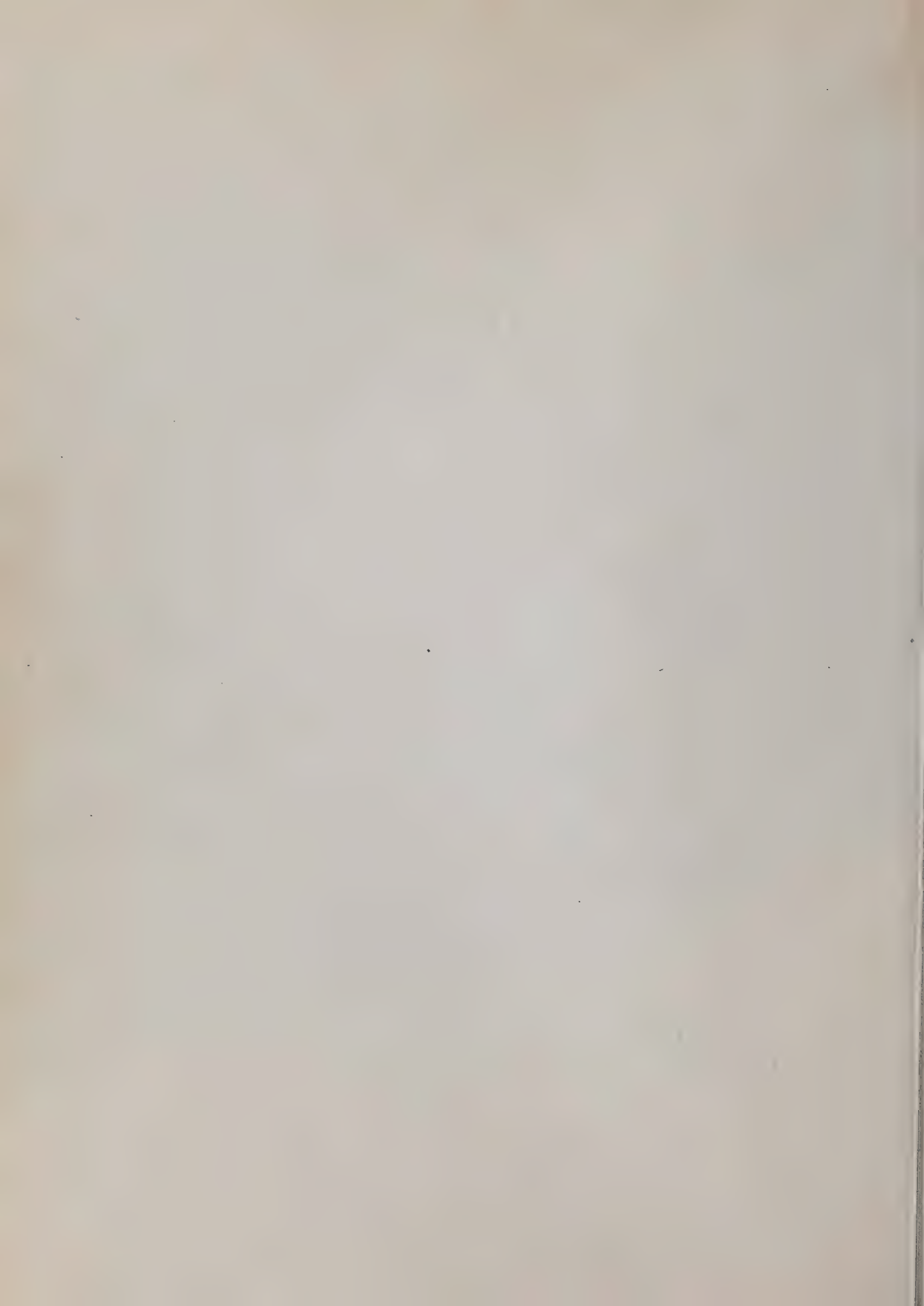


FLOOR PLAN



SECTION

15714





PLAN - MAIN FLOOR
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

PLAN - WFZZ
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

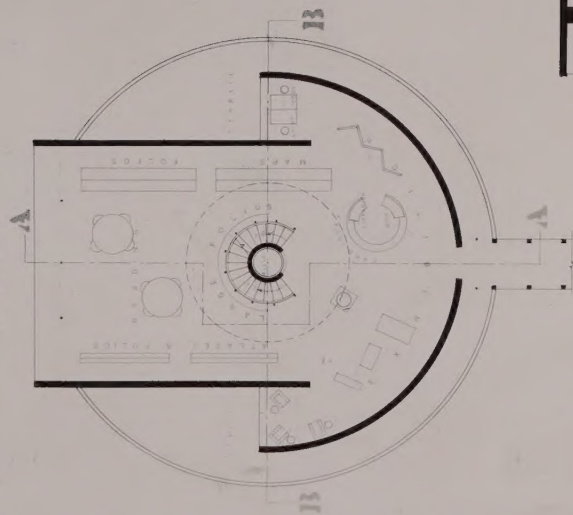
02
15-0561

39

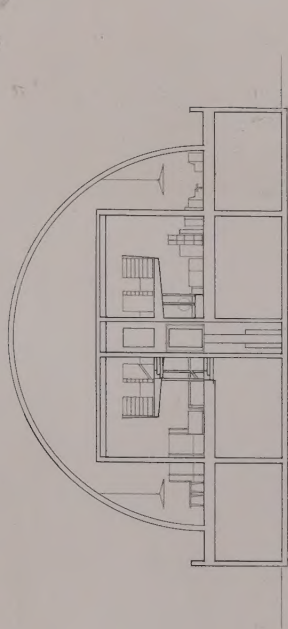
Jeff Model



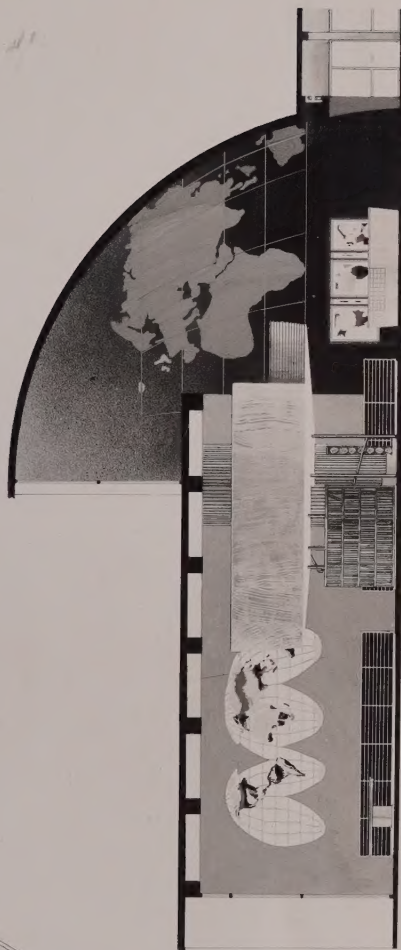
MEZZ.



PLAN



SECT. B-B



SECTION A-A

DRAWN AT THE REASONABLE SCALE OF 1/4" = 1'-0"

1450-51
40

